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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1478



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CONTENTS	PAGE
Comments on New Kosygin Book (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jun 79).....	1
Results of Antiimperialist Struggle in Last Decade Reviewed (B. Vesnin; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jun 79).....	11
Commandant of Higher Artillery School Describes Training (A. Morozov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jun 79).....	22
Need for Technical Training of Political Officers Discussed (V. Korolenko; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jun 79).....	31
Investigation Report on Officer's Misconduct (M. Mayenkov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jun 79).....	40
Instructor Guide for Indoctrination on World War II (N. Komarov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jun 79).....	48
Training in Air Defense Radar Company Described (V. Shadrin; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Aug 79).....	55
Indoctrination on Military Service Requirements (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Aug 79).....	63
Civil Defense Training and Related Activities (VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA, Sep 79).....	79
In the Ukrainian SSR, by P. Dubrova	
In the Voronezhskaya Oblast, by N. Mogilanskiy	
Comments on Training Competition, by L. Yanov	
Notes on Training Competition, by A. Martynov	

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Letter on Training Competition, by V. Mordvinkin	
Additional Letter on Competition, by Ya. Rayzberg	
In an Automotive Repair Plant, by N. Pertsev	
In the Perm' Industrial'nyy Rayon, by N. Tsarev	
Excerpts From Readers' Letters, by I. Shlegel'	
More Excerpts From Reader's Letter, by V. Krupin	
In an Intermediate School in Ufa, by Yu. Al'nikov	
In the Irkutskaya Oblast, by I. Antoshkin	
Review of Book on Emergency Work, by G. Vasil'yeva	
In the Chernigovskaya Oblast, by L. Zagorul'ko	
Medical Aid Team Training Criticized, by Ye. Malygin	
Training in Higher Schools Discussed, by V. Atamanyuk, G. Chechelenko	
Medical Aid Training in Dneprodzerzhinsk, by I. Gryaznov	
Protection of Livestock Discussed, by V. Il'in	
In the Tyumenskaya Oblast, by D. Dolgikh	

Ustinov's Book of Speeches, Articles Reviewed	
(P. Zhilin; ZNANYA, Sep 79).....	112

COMMENTS ON NEW KOSYGIN BOOK

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 79, signed to press 18 May 79 pp 14-21

[Unattributed article: "In the Name of a Great Goal (On the Occasion of Publication of Comrade A. N. Kosygin's Book by This Title)"]

[Text] Politizdat has published a two-volume collected writings of Comrade A. N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "K velikoy tseli" [Toward a Great Goal]. The book contains reports, speeches and articles on domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state covering the period 1939-1978. The first volume opens with an address delivered at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), and the second volume ends with a report entitled "Creative Force of the Great Ideas of October," dedicated to the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The writings contained in these two volumes thoroughly and comprehensively discuss and analyze the major achievements of the Soviet people during this period, such as establishment of the foundation for socialism in the USSR, victory in the Great Patriotic War, postwar rebuilding and development of the nation's economy, and building of a developed socialist society.

A principal position in this two-volume collection is occupied by writings of the last 14 years, during which Comrade A. N. Kosygin has served as Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Many of these writings discuss CPSU economic strategy under conditions of mature socialism, the principal directions of economic and social development of the USSR during the Eighth, Ninth and 10th Five Year plans, paths of improvement of the economic mechanism and methods of socialist economic management for the sake of further improvement in living standards, and the foreign-policy activity of party and government pertaining to implementing the Peace Program elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed at the 25th CPSU Congress.

The materials graphically reflect the tireless concern of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for continued innovative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and its efficient application in the practical business of building communism in the USSR.

...of the CPSU, its work, its achievements is full of facts and achievements. It is not a dry, unimpassioned statement from a distance, but the party's leadership speaks directly to the people, to our society and to the nation, to its international prestige. (Vol 1, page 404). Indeed, how true is this? Comrade A. N. Kosygin stated in his report at the CPSU 23rd Congress that the Central Committee and Politburo, under the CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, "the Party's political leader and spokesman of our line, has planned and successfully implemented all of our domestic and foreign policy from a highly responsible Marxist-Leninist position, with great energy and purposefulness."

The leadership role of the Leninist Communist Party is formally stated in the new USSR Constitution. Constituting the nucleus of the Soviet political system, the CPSU coordinates the activities of all its components -- the Soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol. Not supplanting but strengthening them, the party, as is noted in the two volumes, unifies all organizations and the entire Soviet people in the campaign for further development of socialist democracy and for strengthening the economic and defense might of our homeland.

It is explained that the CPSU determines the general outlines of the future development of our society, the nation's domestic and foreign policy, and gives a planned, scientifically substantiated character to the campaign of the Soviet people to achieve communism. CPSU policy is unanimously supported and successfully implemented by all Soviet workers, for it expresses society's vital development needs and the interests of the worker class, the kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia.

Concern for the people's welfare is the main thing in the activities of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Determining general policy, prospects for and tasks of social progress, the CPSU, as was reemphasized at the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, constantly focuses its attention on raising the living standards of Soviet citizens and our people's further advance along the path of building communism.

Thanks to the party's wise leadership and selfless labor by Soviet citizens, our society today possesses everything necessary to ensure unswerving growth of our country's economic might and our nation's prosperity on the basis of dynamic and proportional development of social production and its increased efficiency. To achieve this, it is noted in this work, we possess "...powerful economic, scientific-technical and cultural potential and the productive energy of the Soviet people, guided by the Leninist party" (Vol 2, page 447).

Under CPSU guidance Soviet citizens have achieved and are successfully implementing transformations which no other society has been able even to approach. The USSR today strides at the forefront of mankind's advances in all areas of economic, social and cultural affairs. The materials contained in these volumes as well as the analysis of our achievements evoke a feeling of pride in our homeland and present a vivid picture of today's and tomorrow's deeds of the Soviet people, which are unprecedented in scale and significance.

the socialist society is a society that does not lack such flaws of capitalism, such as economic crises, unemployment, and inflation. The average annual rate of growth of national income is double that of the United States. The assets of our nation's economy almost tripled, and today totals more than 2 trillion rubles. In brief, the facts of such swift growth in a graphic manner, suffice to show that the period of establishment of the USSR we were far ahead of the world average per capita industrial production, while today we are more than 3 times the per capita average. During these past five years industrial output in the USSR has increased 18-fold and agricultural has increased 68-fold!

An economy of developed socialism, with its mighty scientific and technical potential, makes it possible more and more effectively to use the advantages and capabilities of the socialist system to carry out a program of social development and improvement of the people's living standards. The CPSU is directing its efforts toward implementation of these possibilities, following Lenin's statement that socialism is created in the interests of ensuring full prosperity and unfettered, comprehensive development for all members of society. The writings of Comrade A. N. Kosygin define concretely and in detail how the Communist Party and Soviet state are implementing of this highest goal of socialist production.

We read in this work that the policy followed by the CPSU in the area of income and consumption proceeds from the position that growth of production is the principal way to increase personal income. In 1978, for example, average monthly wages of workers and employees were almost five times the 1940 figure. As a whole real income of workers and employees has increased by 280% during this period, while that of kolkhoz farmers has increased 50%.

Payments and benefits to the population from public funds are also increasing steadily. They have increased 16-fold in comparison with the 1940 level and have reached a total of approximately 100 billion rubles. And during the current five-year plan public consumption funds will increase by 76-80%, totaling not less than 115 billion rubles by 1980. It is notable that the percentage share of the current consumption fund in national income is continuing to grow, and this graphically attests to growth in the end results of societal production and its increased effectiveness.

Plan targets in the area of increase in commodity turnover are being successfully met. Volume is growing by 27-29% in the 10th Five-Year Plan; last year volume was almost 10 times the 1940 figure.

A vast scale of housing construction serves as one vivid indicator of growth in the prosperity of the Soviet people, while retaining the world's lowest rents. Each year approximately 110 million square meters of housing is completed for tenancy in the USSR; 11 million citizens receive new apartments or improve their housing conditions.

The humanism of the Soviet socialist system is also persuasively manifested in concern by party and state for continuous improvement in health care, continuous improvement in conditions of labor, domestic life and leisure, as well as a rise in the level of education and culture of Soviet citizens. Aimed in particular toward these goals were recently-adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees entitled "On Measures for Further Improvement of Public Health Care," and "On Further Improvement of Teaching and Instruction of Students in General-Curriculum Schools and Preparing Them for Labor," plus others.

Implementation of the program of social transformations elaborated by the CPSU also promotes fuller satisfaction of material and spiritual needs as well as securing of the rights of the workers. The two volumes contain a detailed description of the outstanding accomplishments of the party and people in this area and reveal the substance and advantages of the Soviet socialist way of life. The principal result of the selfless labor of the worker class, the kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia is the building of a developed socialist society and creation of the world's first state of all the people, which is carrying out in concrete deeds the principles of socialist equality and justice proclaimed by the Great October Revolution.

"Political equality of all citizens, all classes and social groups, and their equal right of participation in management of governmental and societal affairs," the volumes stress, "is not a mere slogan, not mere promises, but the actual achievements of our system" (Vol 2, pp 617-618). The greatest achievement is the Soviet citizen's right to labor, that is, to receive a guaranteed job with pay in conformity with the quantity and quality of work performed, and not below a minimum amount specified by the state. Genuine, guaranteed rights to leisure, to health protection, and to financial security in old age, in case of sickness or disability, a right to education, to housing, and other rights have firmly entered the lives of Soviet citizens. In the socialist society there is a genuine equality of nationalities and ethnic groups, unified by an indestructible fraternal friendship, by a unity of root interests, ideology and goals.

A historically new social and international community of people -- the Soviet people -- has been formed in our country on the political foundation of alliance of the worker class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, on the basis of equality and friendship of peoples and drawing together of all social strata. Important qualitative changes have taken place in the very social structure of society.

The worker class has become the most numerous social group and today comprises two thirds of the population of the USSR. Almost three fourths of all workers possess secondary and higher education, while before the war this figure was only 8.4%. There has been a substantial increase in the social activeness of the workers and their participation in governing the nation. The political maturity of the worker class, its organization and collectivism, alongside a high general educational and technical level, determine its leading position in Soviet society.

Profound sociopolitical changes have taken place in the life of the peasantry. The Soviet peasantry, formerly the landlord class of the land, has transitioned to management of a large collective farm, a collective farming operation, and is actively participating in the political affairs of the state. The economic and political differences in way of life between the old and the new are so substantial that it is even difficult to find general criteria for comparing the living conditions of the former peasant and today's soviet worker.

The Soviet intelligentsia, which is making a worthy contribution to the socialist culture, toward scientific and technical progress, and toward the development of the productive resources of the socialist economy, has become genuinely popular.

The task of effacing the lines of demarcation between physical and intellectual labor is being successfully accomplished in the Soviet Union.

The materials in these volumes note that one of the main results of the societal development is the formation of a new way of life, which is completely different from the bourgeois way of life. While in the bourgeois way of life private ownership and the economic, political and cultural conditions engendered by it disunite people and lead to relations based on the principle of "man a predator to man," in the socialist way of life ownership of the means of production and the entire system of economic relations unite the toilers and make the genuinely humane principle of "one for all and for one, one and one for all" a firm principle of life.

While sociopolitical and economic shocks, growing from the struggle for labor rights in bourgeois countries engender fear of the future and pessimism, the steady upward growth of our economy, continuous development and improvement of socialist democracy, and tireless concern by the party and state for the interests of the people evoke a feeling of firm confidence in the future and inexhaustible social optimism.

A. N. Kosygin writes further that the Soviet way of life is first and foremost a working way of life. It is precisely conscientious, socially useful labor and its results which determine the status of man in the socialist society.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev presented an exhaustive description of the contemporary way of life of Soviet citizens and their moral countenance in his message of greeting to participants in the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in Baku dedicated to experience in and current problems of moral indoctrination. "Total dedication to the ideals of communism," he stated, "collectivism and comradely mutual assistance, a new attitude toward labor, genuine democracy, socialist patriotism and internationalism, profound humanism, respect for the rights and virtues of each and every individual today constitute the characteristic features of our moral philosophy and the Soviet way of life."

[illegible][illegible]

Application of the entire aggregate of managerial problems, 1972-1973
this two-volume work, is interlinked with the party's policy course aimed
at improving the organizational structure of management and personnel in the

Consistently implementing in a practical manner the principle of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union and all nations of the socialist community have achieved major success in the campaign for peace and a healthier international climate. The recent meeting and talks between the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing constitute new and vivid confirmation of this.

Comrade A. N. Kosygin emphasizes that the humane and peaceful domestic and foreign policy objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet Government are the result of the party's wisdom and foresight, the vigorous international activities of the party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Brezhnev, who personally aimed at strengthening peace are exerting beneficial influence on the process of international détente and strengthening the foundations of peaceful coexistence.

At the same time, running through the content of these two volumes is the idea that there exist forces in the world which are hostile to détente, which reject the principle of peaceful coexistence as the basis of relations between countries with differing social systems. In those regions where these reactionary forces are escalating the arms race and are sabotaging peace and the security of peoples, the CPSU and Soviet Government must give thought to strengthening the defense capability of our country and the entire socialist community. These volumes subject to well-deserved criticism the adversaries of détente, aggressive imperialist circles, and China's Maoist rulers, who support them. Particularly stressing the danger of Peking's Great Han, hegemonistic policy course, which the Chinese rulers openly preaching the inevitability of another world war and undertaking criminal military attacks on neighboring peace-loving peoples.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government, these volumes note, would not be carrying out their duty to the people and to all mankind if they did not take steps to ensure that the Soviet Union is prepared at all times to offer a devastating rebuff to any encroachments on peace and the security of peoples. "Therefore just as in the past, we shall continue our concern for our glorious Armed Forces -- the pride of the Soviet people," state these volumes. "They are defending the cause of the revolution, socialism and peace between peoples. There has never before in history been an army which has served such humane and great goals and ideals. It is for this reason that our Soviet Army, Navy and border troops are so honored and enjoy such respect by all people" (Vol 2, pp 447-448).

In many of his writings Comrade A. N. Kosygin speaks with pride and warmth about the heroic history of the USSR Armed Forces, the sources of their strength and invincibility, their fighting alliance with the brother armies of the other socialist nations, the greatness and nobility of the missions they are performing. Describing the present state of our army and navy, he notes that thanks to the tireless concern of the party and the efforts of the entire Soviet people, our glorious Armed Forces are equipped with the most sophisticated, modern weapons and possess everything they need to crush any aggressor. Soviet fighting men, surrounded by affection and

Concern by all the people, are vigilantly guarding our homeland's sacred borders. The armed forces of the brother socialist countries are standing combat watch shoulder to shoulder with them.

Possessing mighty economic defense potential, the Soviet state, as is also evident from many materials contained in these two volumes, will continue in the future to be guided in its conduct of foreign policy and in settling questions of security and the nation's defense capability, by the great will of the Soviet people for peace and their firm resolve to defend the peace.

* * *

Publication of the two volumes entitled "Toward a Great Goal" is an important event in the ideological-political life of Soviet society. By its entire content it reveals the vitality and creative force of Communist Party policy, demonstrates the unity of theory and practice in all its diversified activities, and convinces one of the realistic nature of the plans of building communism.

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RESULTS OF ANTIIMPERIALIST STRUGGLE IN LAST DECADE REVIEWED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENIYKH Sht in Russia(Su 17, 00-00-00)
18 May 79 pp 22-30

[Article by B. Vesnin: "Fighting Vanguard in the Struggle Against the Aggressive Policy of Imperialism"]

[Text] Purposeful activities aimed at peace, against wars and aggressive foreign policy of bourgeois ruling circles have a widespread, prominent place in the overall class struggle of the proletarian masses. The early first documents of the worker movement emphasized that wars are the enemy of the masses, that they inflict enormous suffering, and that for this reason the struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle for the economic and political rights of the toiling people.

This idea was formulated particularly forcefully and clearly in 1889 in the Constitutive Manifesto of the International Association of Workers, the First International. This document specifies the obligation of the worker class to master for itself the secrets of international politics, to monitor the diplomatic activities of its government and, if necessary, to oppose this policy with all means at its disposal; if it was impossible to prevent these activities -- to unite for the purpose of simultaneously opposing them and seeking to ensure that the simple laws of bourgeois justice by which private individuals should be guided in their mutual relations become the highest laws in relations between peoples as well. "The struggle for such a foreign policy comprises part of the overall struggle for liberation of the worker class" (K. Marks and F. Engel's, "Anti-Imperialist" [Writings], Vol 16, page 11). Vigorous, coordinated antiwar actions by the international proletariat acquired even greater importance in the era of imperialism, when monopoly capital stepped up the struggle for division and redivision of the world. Under the influence of consistent Marxist efforts, the Stuttgart (1907) and Basel (1912) congresses of the Second International adopted notable documents, in conformity with which the proletariat of the leading capitalist countries of Europe was pledged to act in a united front in the defense of peace, and if an imperialist war did succeed in breaking out -- to respond to it with civil war against their own governments. The leaders of the Second International, however, stricken by opportunism, betrayed the workers, frustrated their actions against war, took the side

... of the Communist International, the 60th anniversary of which was celebrated in 1969, this year, broke emphatically with opportunism and social revisionism. It raised the Leninist banner of peace between peoples. It is significant that the first expanded plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in its theses "Struggle against war and the danger of war", published Communist materials as well as always presented a detailed analysis of the development of international relations, pointed to the danger of new military conflicts, and emphasized the necessity of defending vigorously the Leninist policy of imperialism.

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... Communist International did the maximum amount possible to mobilize the world worker class for the struggle against the coming World War II. A major role was played here by the Seventh Comintern Congress. However, due to the position taken by the representatives of various parties of the Second International and its leaders, at that time it was not possible to establish cooperation among the various detachments of the worker class. This was one of the major reasons why Hitler's Germany succeeded in executing its plans of initiating war.

In the postwar years the international worker movement and its Communist vanguard continued to play a leading role in the struggle for peace and against imperialist plans of preparation for another war. We know that it was precisely the worker movement which from the very beginning of the "cold war" resolutely called for an end to conflict and for return to normal development of international relations based on principles of peaceful co-existence of nations adhering to opposing social systems. The international worker class offered equally vigorous opposition to preparations by imperialism for a nuclear war, against the establishment and development of aggressive military blocs and NATO in particular.

Of great significance from this standpoint were the International Conferences of Communist and Worker Parties of 1957 and 1960, which issued appeals to the peoples of the entire world to struggle to prevent a thermonuclear world war. An important role was also played by regional meetings, occurring throughout the sixties, of Communist and worker parties of Europe, Latin America and the Arab countries. At each of these forums fundamental documents were adopted which contained an appraisal by the Communists of the political situation and which specified their concrete tasks in the struggle to prevent another war.

All this was a worthy continuation and development of the antiwar traditions of the worker movement, traditions established by its first notable leaders -- Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and V. I. Lenin.

* * *

Ten years ago, on 5-17 June 1969, a Conference of Communist and Worker Parties was held in Moscow, attended by representatives from 75 different

...the growth of the capitalist system of society. There is the contradiction between the social character of production and its state-monopoly capitalism. And third, there is the deepening, alongside the growth of contradictions between labor and capital, of antagonism between the interests of the overwhelming majority of a nation's population and the financial oligarchy.

It follows as a direct result — significant weakening of international imperialism and dictates the inevitability of further undermining of its economic, social and political position. In view of this fact the Conference noted that there exist in our era "genuine conditions for solving the major problems of the present day in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism, for new blows against imperialism."

On the other hand the Conference called upon Communists and all peace-loving forces realistically to assess the circumstance that imperialism, in spite of its weakening, remains a dangerous and powerful adversary. The Conference final document thoroughly analyzed the strategy of contemporary imperialism, which is endeavoring by any and all means to weaken the position of socialism, to crush the national liberation movement of peoples, to impede the struggle of the toilers in capitalist countries, and to hold back the irreversible process of decline of the old system.

Addressing the 1969 Moscow forum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed to the immutability of the aggressive nature of imperialism, which is continuously enlarging its war machine and stockpiling mass destruction weapons. Therefore force, and considerable force, is necessary for defense of socialist achievements. This is why the CPSU, just as the other brother parties, constantly sees to the unswerving growth of the defense might of the socialist nations and their close cooperation in the area of defense. "Our might," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is a bulwark of peace for all those who struggle against the threat of another world war. In defending socialism and peace, we are defending the future of mankind."

* * *

Now we can state that the conclusions of the Conference have been confirmed by the entire development of the international situation over the last 10 years. Indeed, it has been precisely during this period that antiimperialist, democratic and peace-seeking forces have succeeded in achieving substantial changes in the world situation, which we characterize as international détente. The "cold war" has beaten a retreat, and confrontation between nations with opposing social systems is increasingly being replaced by peaceful cooperation in resolving the root problems of preventing a global war.

Revolutionary and democratic forces have succeeded in achieving new and significant successes under conditions of détente. The war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism ended in victory. The Vietnamese people not only became totally free but also succeeded in reuniting their country. The socialist revolution in Laos was victorious. The people of Kampuchea became liberated first from reactionary pro-American forces and subsequently from the tyrannical pro-Peking regime of the Pol Pot clique as well.

The Moscow Conference of 1969 essentially signifies a new attempt to further the struggle against imperialism. As U.S. diplomats stated in the past, the "New Strategy" is...

...the... to alter the world balance of power in... attempt on the part of reactionary circles in the West to plan a "European war," to seek creation of a political and military alliance between European ruling circles and NATO.

As we know, such measures are being carried out to the noisy accompaniment of a phony campaign claiming the existence of a so-called military threat to the West by the Soviet Union. And although prominent political leaders in the Western countries, including U.S. President Carter, French President Giscard d'Estaing, Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG, and others, have stated that no danger of such a threat in fact exists, the NATO propaganda machine is working at full blast, providing phony "arguments" to advocates of an arms race and a policy "from a position of strength."

All this adds new urgency to the appeal of the participants at the 1969 International Conference to step up the campaign against imperialism which, as was stated in the Conference final document, is clashing with the vital interests of toilers of physical and intellectual labor, various social strata, nations and countries. To restrain the aggressors and save mankind from imperialism is a mission which has fallen to the lot of the worker class and all antiimperialist forces which are waging a struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

* * *

1969 Conference emphasized that under presently-developing conditions the brother Communist and worker parties bear particular responsibility. The participants in the Conference declared their resolve to act jointly in the struggle against imperialism, for the common goals of the international worker and Communist movement. They also reached certain important conclusions, which pertain in the first place to the principal directions of the antiimperialist struggle and, secondly, to the necessity of achieving unification of the broadest antiimperialist and democratic forces in the name of achieving the stated objectives. In other words the approach of the conference to questions of the antiimperialist struggle was a Leninist one, concrete and businesslike.

As regards the program and goals of this struggle, they encompassed nine principal elements and nine main demands, which proceeded from the key problems of world development as a whole as well as the situation in each major region of the world. Each fighter against imperialism found in the Conference final document a clear answer to the question of what to do, how most effectively to fight imperialism in the current international situation.

Today, 10 years after the Moscow Conference, we can state that in all the designated areas Communists and representatives of other antiimperialist

forces have made significant advances, and in many cases have succeeded in accomplishing those concrete tasks which they set themselves.

The first of the nine main demands advanced at the Conference, the first goal of unity of actions, was comprehensive support of the heroic Vietnamese people. The Conference called upon all those to whom the cause of peace and national independence is dear to step up the struggle to force imperialism to withdraw its troops from Vietnam, to cease its meddling in the internal affairs of this country and to respect its right to solve its problems independently.

We know that the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people in 1954 ended in a brilliant victory. We also know that when the freedom-loving Vietnamese people were subjected to a new threat, to aggression by the part of the ruling circles in Peking, the champions of peace and unity throughout the world once again raised a voice of solidarity with Vietnam and came to its defense. This played an important role in repelling the aggressive actions of the new claimants to hegemony in Asia.

The second demand, the second element of unified actions by anti-imperialist forces, as stated at the Conference, was struggle against the danger of war, the danger of a thermonuclear world war, the struggle for peace in the world. Since that time this struggle has continued to be the object of united actions by peace-seeking forces and the constant concern of the Communist movement. The thesis of the necessity of preventing a world war was affirmed at the Berlin Conference of Communist and Worker Parties of Europe, the Havana Conference of Communist and Worker Parties of Latin America, as well as other regional forums of the Communist movement.

The third demand, the third goal of unity of actions consisted in insisting on the imperialists peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The 1969 Conference emphasized that peaceful coexistence demands observance of the principles of sovereignty, equal rights, the territorial integrity of every nation, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the rights of all peoples freely to choose their socioeconomic and political system, settlement of unresolved international problems by political means, by means of negotiation. It clearly stated that Communists are for détente, that it constitutes one of the most imperative and urgent demands of peoples.

We know that during the years which have passed since the Conference, détente has been transformed into a political reality by the joint efforts of the socialist countries, the worker movement, and the national liberation movement. The Final Document of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, attended by 33 European countries, plus the United States and Canada, formally stated those same principles the significance of which was persuasively discussed in the Final Document of the 1969 Moscow Conference.

Having achieved détente, the antiimperialist peace-seeking forces, and particularly the Communist movement, continued the struggle further -- for

adding military to political détente, and for extending it to other regions of the world beyond Europe. Attainment of these goals would make it possible to achieve genuine strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence and its transformation into a reliable and effective foundation for the development of international relations on a worldwide scale.

The fourth demand, the fourth slogan is prevention of the proliferation of nuclear arms. The Conference participants were of the view that the principal effort must be directed toward banning nuclear weapons. Nuclear energy should be utilized exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Certain progress has been made in efforts in this area during the intervening period. First of all a campaign to ban the production of neutron weapons was initiated and successfully carried out at the initiative of the Communist parties. Abandonment by the U.S. Government of plans to initiate immediate production of these weapons was the result of this campaign, an important stage of which was a gathering in Amsterdam of public-spirited citizens against the neutron bomb. Of course this retreat cannot be viewed as a complete success for the campaigners for peace. U.S. imperialist circles have not abandoned their plans to add the neutron bomb to their arsenal. Therefore the campaign to achieve a final ban of this weapon continues.

The strategic offensive arms limitation agreement signed between the USSR and the United States in 1972 was also of enormous significance from the standpoint of averting the threat of nuclear war. The signing and entry into force of the SALT II treaty, work on which is presently in the completion stages, should lead to the creation of additional guarantees against the employment of nuclear weapons and to a lessening of the possibility of nuclear arms proliferation.

Examining the question of preventing war, including nuclear war, the world's Communists issued an appeal in 1969 to step up the campaign against militarism in all its forms and to increase activities aimed at simultaneous disbanding of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Emphasized in this context was the particular importance of strengthening security in Europe, including affirmation of acceptance of the existing borders in Europe as permanent. We know that subsequent treaties concluded between the USSR and the FRG, Poland and the FRG, between the GDR and the FRG, as well as the Helsinki Final Document implemented this demand to a substantial degree, formally confirmed the results of World War II, and put an end to the activities of revanchist, militarist forces in Europe.

The fifth demand advanced at the 1969 Conference pertained to development of unrelenting and vigorous solidarity with the peoples and countries which are constant objects of aggressive encroachments by imperialism -- the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, and the Arab peoples. We know that from that time up to the present solidarity with these countries has been and remains a constant element in the activities of the brother Communist and worker parties.

The sixth demand went as follows: to purge our planet once and for all of the filth of colonialism, to destroy its last remnants, and to prevent its rebirth in new, camouflaged forms. In particular, the Conference Final Document concretely discussed the necessity of adopting resolute international measures in support of the patriots of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa.

As we know, since that time Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau have gained their freedom, have become independent nations and are successfully building a new, democratic life. The struggle for freedom of the peoples of the countries of Southern Africa is increasing in intensity and is entering a decisive stage. The Communist movement vigorously supports the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. In particular, the importance of this support and the necessity of intensifying it in order to frustrate maneuvers by the West aimed at preserving the colonialist regime in Southern Africa was loudly proclaimed in 1978 at history's First Conference of Communist and Worker Parties of African countries south of the Sahara.

In their seventh demand the participants at the 1969 Moscow Conference declared the necessity of stepping the struggle against the fascist threat and of offering a relentless rebuff to pro-fascist attacks. As has been noted, substantial results have been achieved since that time: fascist regimes have been liquidated in Portugal, Spain and Greece. Today the European people are stepping up their efforts against neo-fascism, which is becoming increasingly active in a number of countries, particularly in the FRG. At the same time the struggle is intensifying against military-oligarchic cliques in Latin America, one example of which is the selfless actions of democratic forces in Nicaragua as well as Guatemala, who are defending with weapon in hand the freedom of their peoples.

The eighth demand called for uniting efforts in the struggle against the misanthropic ideology and practice of racism. In subsequent years there has developed a widespread protest movement against inequality by the 5 million Negro population in the United States, against racist terror in the countries of Southern Africa, persecution of the Arab population in Israeli occupied territories and in Israel proper, and against racial and ethnic discrimination, Zionism and anti-Semitism.

Finally, in its ninth and last demand, the 1969 Conference called for an increased struggle for democratization of all aspects of societal affairs. It clearly declared the necessity of offering a firm rebuff to imperialism's violation of human rights and freedoms and called for development of a comprehensive campaign to expose the ideological sabotage of the class enemy.

In the period following the Conference, the campaign for democracy inalterably remained at the attention focus of the Communist movement in all parts of the world. New measures to improve socialist democracy were adopted in countries building a new life. The Communist parties in capitalist countries embarked upon a broad program of struggle for democratization of societal affairs. This was discussed in particular at recent congresses of such brother parties as the French and Italian, German and Portuguese, Japanese

and Greek Communist parties. Similar programs, taking into consideration regional features, were drafted by the Communists of Asian and African, as well as Latin American nations.

* * *

In other words, the program of antiimperialist struggle advanced by the 1969 Conference has stood the test of time, the test of life. In spite of vigorous and at times increasing resistance by imperialism, the Communist movement and all democratic forces have proven that they are capable of accomplishing their stated tasks, capable of advancing forward in the struggle for the great goals of peace, freedom and democracy.

As already stated, having formulated a program of struggle against imperialism, the 1969 Conference at the same time stressed the importance of unifying all antiimperialist forces and specified the principles with the aid of which such an effective unification can be achieved. It was stated in particular that Communists appeal to all organizations representing workers, peasants, employees, youth, students, intelligentsia, and women, to various social strata and groups with different political, philosophical and religious convictions, to realistically-thinking political leaders in the capitalist countries, to all democratic parties, to national and international progressive public organizations to unite their efforts with those of the Communist parties to carry out joint actions in the antiimperialist struggle for détente and in defense of peace.

It was emphasized thereby that the brother Communist and worker parties, inviting all antiimperialist forces to engage in a broad and constructive exchange of views on questions pertaining to the antiimperialist struggle, are supporters of the most democratic methods of preparing for and implementing united actions. They seek to achieve greater mutual understanding among the numerous and diversified antiimperialist groupings and movements, taking into consideration thereby their uniqueness and respecting their independence.

Such mass movements as the following were undertaken precisely on the basis of these principles in the period following the Conference, with the active participation of the brother parties: the movement for security and cooperation in Europe (the Brussels movement), uniting representatives of essentially all shades of public opinion in Europe and subsequently the movement of the Congress of Peace Forces. In 1973 such a congress -- unprecedented in its breadth -- was convened in Moscow. The movement did not end with the closing of this congress; it continued the struggle, continued the actions specified by the congress, seeking increasingly more vigorous and broader mobilization of champions of peace and opponents of another war. In addition there continued to operate organizations of supporters of peace, established as early as 1949, and existing today in practically every country in the world.

Thus in the decade which has passed since the 1967 conference, the Communist movement, and worker movement, has considerably democratized. This is shown by:

first of all, at the 1967 conference, the Communist movement returned to the "cold war" and prepared for the possible world war.

second, at uniting around the scale of the anti-imperialist struggle, the broadest public-spirited groups, acting together with the Communist movement, continuously to expand the common front of this struggle.

third, having seized the initiative in world politics, the Communist movement of firmly holding that initiative.

Indeed, if one examines the current agenda of the 1967 conference, the agendas of numerous international talks and committees held in Geneva, Vienna, and New York, one can see that the majority of the items were proposed by the socialist countries, and that they were questions which were first raised in collective documents of the Communist movement.

The very course of international development has shown that the Communist movement has been and remains the most active, effective force in the anti-imperialist struggle. It deserves great credit for this. It is because that the Communists of the end of the 20th Century hold firmly in their hands the banner of struggle for the new, democratic international politics advocated for the first time in history by the First International of the workers, and by the great teachers of the worker class Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. They hold firmly in their hands the banner of the new world order insisted on our planet by the Great October Revolution.

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TRAINING OF HIGHER ARTILLERY SCHOOL RECRUITS

Article by Maj Gen Arty A. Morozov, Commandant of the Sumy Twice Red-Banner Higher Artillery Command School (ment M. V. Frunze) "Firm Knowledge and Skills for Future Officers"

[Article by Maj Gen Arty A. Morozov, Commandant of the Sumy Twice Red-Banner Higher Artillery Command School (ment M. V. Frunze): "Firm Knowledge and Skills for Future Officers"]

Training of officer cadres is one of the principal tasks of military organizational development. Our school makes its contribution toward accomplishment of this task of national importance; our school is called upon to prepare highly educated, ideologically convinced artillery commanders, capable of intelligently utilizing in a practical manner the knowledge and skills they have acquired during their years of schooling for the purpose of further increasing the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of sub-units and units.

The process of training and indoctrination of skilled cadres in educational institutions, including military, is directed primarily toward forming in them qualities which conform in full measure to the demands of the Communist Party and socialist state. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev presented a vivid description of the qualities requisite to the Soviet leader in his address at the XXIV CPSU Congress. "Today's leader," he stated, "should organically combine party-mindedness with thorough competence, discipline with initiative and an innovative approach to his job. At the same time in every area the leader must take into consideration sociopolitical and indoctrinational aspects, must be sensitive to others, to their needs and requirements, and must serve as an example both on and off duty." The Soviet officer should also possess all these qualities in full measure.

At the same time military service possesses its own specific features. It is rigorously regimented, involves enormous responsibility, even risk, which imposes specific demands on military cadres, their level of training, their moral and professional qualities. Only that officer who has a mastery of Marxist-Leninist methodology, who possesses firm knowledge of the principles and methods of political and military indoctrination, the fundamentals of military education science and psychology, who skillfully and constructively organizes training classes, drills, exercises, and conducts them on a high

...in the... This... organization of the department of... The Communists of this... improve the quality of classes and seminars. At the same time, the best of their initiative. Attractive display... diversified teaching devices help deepen the... and consolidate the skills of cadets in organization of party-... improved assimilation of the essence of... indoctrination work, the role of political instruction classes as the principal form of political and military indoctrination of personnel, and methods of conducting Lenin readings, political instruction sessions, and the Lenin test.

...is also promoted by cadet participation in political instruction classes for the enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers of the subunits servicing the school. One such political instruction class, on the topic "The World Capitalist System: Imperialism -- Enemy of Peoples and Social Progress, Source of Military Danger" in the motor transport company was conducted by Jr Sgt V. Shcheglyakov. It was conducted at the proper ideological-theoretical and methodological level. Other cadets who were assigned such a responsible task also successfully handled the duties of political instruction group leaders.

Cadet sergeants also hold political information sessions for their younger comrades. For example, Jr Sgt I. Frolov lectured on the topic "Indoctrination of Personnel in a Spirit of Soviet Patriotism and Proletarian Internationalism" to the first-year men of a training battery.

Cadet officers hold courage classes at secondary schools according to a plan imposed by the Sumy City Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Sumy City Komsomol Committee. On revolutionary and state holidays, the best-prepared cadets present lectures, reports and discussions at secondary technical schools, general curriculum schools, and vocational schools. More than 450 such lectures were presented in 1978 alone.

We also see to it that cadets spend their holiday leaves in a purposeful manner. Each cadet, as he is departing on leave, is given the assignment to talk with young people. He is given a brief historical presentation on the school and a travel authorization, which he returns to the personnel section with a statement on performance of the assignment. In this manner the cadets enrich their experience at agitation activities. They also receive additional practical experience in working with people when performing the duties of chairmen or members of Lenin rooms, members of the editorial staff of wall newspapers, agitators, editors of combat leaflets, and subunit sports organizers. The political section and the school's party and Komsomol organizations devote daily attention to this category of activists. Competitions for the best Lenin Room, wall newspaper, and best radio newspaper "Voice of the School" broadcast have become a tradition with us.

of their own political and economic systems and the role of the state in the economy. They are also interested in the role of the state in the economy and the role of the state in the economy.

Matrons participate in all phases of the program, from the selection of uniforms to the maintenance of the mess hall, and the preparation of food. The matrons are also responsible for the care of the children, and the maintenance of the dormitory. The matrons are also responsible for the care of the children, and the maintenance of the dormitory. The matrons are also responsible for the care of the children, and the maintenance of the dormitory.

At training drills, a team leader should be able to lead his subordinates to perform the most effective way possible. He should be able to teach skills, commandeer valuable time, handle an emergency situation, make decisions and implement them, and explain the results. The organization of a drill is similar to that of a training class, with the instructor leading the subordinates in a particular way. The instructor should

[illegible]

This method of training is also extensively employed in other assignments, particularly tactics. Let us assume, for example, that the triple

... (History of the "Albatross" is being studied by the first-year cadets, and the "Albatross" is specified for the third-year cadets). Taking this into consideration, the curriculum section arranges the schedule so that both classes are held at the same time. The senior classmen serve as instructors. Department instructors observe. They also hold demonstration classes in advance. One such class was conducted by department senior instructor Col. A. Varmonov. Going over the method once more, he graphically demonstrated the correct way to organize handling of a responsibility in the attack. In conclusion the officer instructed the second-year cadets to prepare a plan for the forthcoming class with the first-year cadets. Their plans were then discussed by the group. Of course there were criticisms, corrections and additions. All this was beneficial. The instructor conducted the classes successfully and did a good job of performing their assigned duties.

The effectiveness of such training is obvious. In the first place it enables the future officers to deepen their knowledge and more rapidly to acquire professional and method skills as well as commander qualities. Secondly, it gives instructors the opportunity better to determine the abilities of their students, to spot gaps in their training, and to take immediate steps to correct deficiencies.

In the cadet subunits everything possible is done to ensure that the daily work and training of the future officers is organized in precise conformity with military regulations, that in each and every training activity they clearly see a model of observance of regulations, with the officers of the training subunits and the instructors displaying an example of a high degree of awareness of military duty and discipline. Take, for example, the battalion under the command of Col. P. Kuzakov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. For quite some time now the subunit has been justifiably considered one of the best at the school. They always maintain precise military order and exemplary practices. The cadets display an exemplary appearance. A healthy morale in the collective, strict but fair demandingness by the commanders, in combination with their paternal concern for and attention toward their subordinates have a beneficent effect on forming commander qualities and solid professional skills in the future officers. We should also state that study of general military regulations and precise observance of regulations are quite strict here.

When on daily duty detail, cadets perform the duties of the various command personnel. The best, for example, are designated battery duty officers, checkpoint duty officers, and placed in charge of teams sent out to perform various jobs. And as a rule they all handle their duties well. We also assign to practical training in units those cadets who do not occupy command positions, assigned to the most competent squad leaders and deputy platoon leaders.

The tour of duty in regular units plays its proper role in the training and indoctrination process. Assignment of cadets to units is preceded by much preparatory work. They study orders, directives, instructions and other guideline documents pertinent to the forthcoming practical duty. Sub-unit party organizations and party groups hold meetings at which they discuss

physical individual assistance in the training of the cadets. The cadets respect their knowledge, and with it the respect for personnel feelings, mass sports and culture from the subunits.

The duties of instructors and sergeants are directed at training the cadets for their own military assignments. They are experienced at their own military assignments. They are in duty in units, head the groups, monitor their activities, training elements. The cadets bring back from the units from their unit commanders.

The close work with line units promises improvement in the future artillery officers. The results of the work of the school and the cadet performance reports from the unit commanders are analyzed in the departments, in the training department, in the school council. Questions of work of units in the line units, party and Komsomol organization activities. Finding the reasons for deficiencies and steps in the preparation of the work made in planning and implementation of the training and work of the

Commanders of units and subunits in units are the main factor in the five year course in their professional knowledge and practical skills. Many former cadets receive early rank and high military titles. They received government decorations. As an example we can cite the name of Yuri Khristalov. Assigned as a junior leader and later as a senior leader he improved these indicators in his military rating. These were the main indicators of his officer's efficiency. He was also commander of an artillery unit. This young officer is justifying the confidence placed in him. The unit under his command is rightly considered to be the best in the army. Yuri Khristalov has been awarded a personally engraved sword. The senior command personnel also highly praised the performance of his officer graduate V. Snabalkin. The efficiency report signed by his commanding officer states that young officer Snabalkin skillfully and efficiently in the war, expertly conducts players, personally takes on the most difficult work, confidently and firmly directs his battery in the planning of the work.

Many of our school's graduates have been commended in unit and divisional commander orders as excellent, knowledgeable officers who possess theoretical training, methods and practical skills in work with their subordinates which are in conformity with today's demands. In connection with the responses we receive from the line units we should state that at times, in addition to concrete, thoughtfully-written efficiency reports we unfortunately receive reports by which it is difficult to judge the professional qualities of our graduates.

I should like to discuss the following matter. We know that training of highly-skilled officer cadres is inconceivable without good training facilities. Plans for further improvement of facilities and progress in executing

...tasks are assigned to the school council, in the departments and training centers. As a result, in recent years we have renovated our training center, which offers all the requisite conditions for field training of future officers. They have at their disposal a tactical training area, a gunnery range, an artillery and small arms complex, a rifle range, and a mortar target gunnery range. We have engineer and chemical training facilities, training stations for loading equipment on railroad cars and water transport, and a target area for training area. We have built housing, motor pools, messes and other facilities. Our efficiency innovators and inventors participate actively in improving facilities. Their ranks are growing year by year. Last year six of our exhibits were displayed at the scientific and technological innovation exhibit at VMA (Exhibition of Achievements of the Military Artillery in the USSR). They all received high marks. Considerable work is being done by our instructors.

It is appropriate at this point to emphasize that our faculty plays a most important role in successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned the school. But in order to train and indoctrinate young military cadres, the instructors themselves must possess profound, diversified knowledge and practical skills and must possess a high degree of professional expertise. Therefore we see to it that they improve their ideological-theoretical and scientific preparation, professional qualifications and methods skills. Many instructors take active part in scientific research, in writing textbooks and manuals. In our opinion the textbooks "Strzel'ba i upravleniye ognem natsionalnoy artillerii" (Artillery Gunnery and Fire Control) and "Zadachniki po strzel'be i upravlenii ognem" (Gunnery and Fire Control Problems), written with the participation of school faculty members Gais A. Bedrin and S. Yefimskiy and Lt Col B. Il'vevskiy, are a valuable aid to artillery schools.

Measures pertaining to raising the scientific-pedagogic level of the faculty and selection of scientific cadres have been discussed time and again at party and department meetings. Stricter implementation of party decisions produces positive results. Instructors I. Shamatin, V. Suprun, and V. Izvlin recently successfully defended candidate dissertations. Many faculty members have fully or partially completed their candidate examinations and have begun scientific research. All this cannot help but have a positive effect on improving the training and indoctrination process.

Let us not forget about the young instructors who come to us from the line units. They possess a wealth of practical skills, but they do not yet possess sufficient teaching experience. A school of pedagogic expertise is operating at our school to assist them; they study education science and psychology and the fundamentals of organization of the teaching process at a military higher educational institution. They also become acquainted with technical teaching devices and attend classes conducted by experienced methods specialists.

Military-scientific and methods conferences promote improvement in the ideological-theoretical level and methods skills of our instructors. Recently such conferences at our school dealt with the following topics: "Scientific Organization of the Labor of Instructors and Commanders of

work in indoctrinational work with personnel. We are making every effort to increase the effectiveness of field training of future officers and to improve methods of conducting field exercises. A no less important task is work on improving training devices and equipment, other facilities, and field equipment. All this will help develop in future artillery commanders excellent professional qualities and solid skills in training and indoctrinating military personnel who are skilled and selfless defenders of the Soviet homeland.

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NEED FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING OF POLITICAL OFFICERS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Kuznitsa No 11, Jun 79 signed to press
18 May 79 pp 52-58

[Article by Maj Gen Avn V. Korolenko, Deputy Chief, Personnel Administration, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Demand of the Times: On Military-Technical Training of Political Workers"]

[Text] Our party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and personally CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, display tireless concern for the Armed Forces and constantly focus their attention on matters of strengthening defense of the Soviet state and indoctrination of our country's military personnel in a spirit of selfless devotion to the homeland, unswerving loyalty to Communist ideals, and high awareness of their patriotic duty to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. The party is guided in this by V. I. Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland, the fundamental ideas of which have been reflected and further developed in the CPSU program, in congress resolutions and party Central Committee Plenum decisions, and in the USSR Constitution.

Of great and fundamental significance for the party's diversified activities under present-day conditions is the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." This decree emphasizes the necessity of ensuring a high scientific level of propaganda and agitation, of strengthening their efficiency and concreteness, their link with life and accomplishment of practical tasks. The CPSU Central Committee is advancing new demands pertaining to further improvement of political and economic training of our cadres. The decree calls for vigorously fostering successful accomplishment of the historic task of uniting the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, synthesis and extensive dissemination of advanced know-how and the successes of Soviet science and technology. The party Central Committee considers it essential to take measures directed toward further strengthening of the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces, service in which, as the decree states, is an outstanding school of labor and military training.

Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and the outstanding achievements of our science and technology, the military might of our army and navy has risen to a qualitatively new level. The Armed Forces have taken an enormous step forward in the area of technical equipment, organizational structure, and system of management and supply. The Army and Navy possess today everything they need for reliable defense of the homeland of the Great October Revolution.

Provision of the troops with new equipment and weapons has substantially altered the content of military labor and has made it more intensive, based on extensive application of scientific knowledge. The development of combat equipment is attended by constantly increasing complexity and improvement of the methods and techniques of equipment operation and maintenance, and there are developing totally new military technical occupational specialties. The scale of qualitative changes in this area is indicated by growth in the number of military occupational specialties from 15-20 in World War I to 160 in World War II and to several hundred today.

Close attention to the problems of mastering equipment and weapons, a party-minded demanding and self-critical approach to appraising what has been achieved in this area, and tireless innovative search for new and more effective ways of improving the technical training of personnel are important traits of today's Soviet Armed Forces. The following statement by V. I. Lenin applies today as never before: "...in order to manage one must be competent, possess full and precise knowledge of all conditions of production; one must know the state of the art of production technology, and one must possess certain scientific education...."

In the Army and Navy a high level of ideological-theoretical training, flawless knowledge of and precise execution of one's duties form the basis of the professional expertise of officers, including political officers. At the same time today's officer is a leader who is well prepared in a military-technical respect. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at a Kremlin reception for service academy graduates that demands on the military-technical and scientific training of officers are increasing immeasurably under the new conditions. In order intelligently to utilize combat equipment and to train others to do so, one must possess thorough knowledge of the technical fundamentals of equipment operation and possess extensive knowledge in various areas of science.

A new stage in the technical equipping and qualitative development of the Armed Forces and profound changes in military personnel are advancing higher demands on improving the military-political training of political cadres as a most important condition for the efficiency and effectiveness of party political work. Carrying out the behests of V. I. Lenin, the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving the System of Raising the Ideological-Theoretical Level and Professional Qualifications of Party and Soviet Executive-Echelon Cadres," commanders and political agencies are developing political workers attentively and persistently, are helping them continuously improve their ideological-theoretical training, and are seeing that they become genuine champions of the new and advanced, possess firm knowledge in the area of military affairs,

and possess a clear idea of the tasks facing combined units, units, naval ships, and the ways to accomplish them.

Army and navy political workers see great opportunities for further increasing the combat readiness of our Armed Forces in deepening and broadening their military-technical knowledge, in the effort to gain knowledge of all the fine points of complex modern weapons, and in skilled and intelligent organization and conduct of military-technical propaganda. Together with commanders, they are making a worthy contribution toward ensuring a high degree of proficiency in the personnel of subunits, units, and naval ships.

The system of military training of political workers has been improved taking into account accumulated experience and know-how. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, for example, depending on the prevailing combat situation, they utilized such forms and methods as independent study, group classes and exercises in the field at the subunit and unit level. Political worker seminars running 2-3 days and training sessions running 3-10 days were extensively employed beginning in the latter half of 1943. A mandatory minimum level of military knowledge was established for all political workers in the army in the field. They took tests to confirm their proficiency level.

The measures we are discussing greatly promoted improvement in the military training of political cadres and increased their influence on performance of combat missions. These people skillfully organized political indoctrination work with personnel under combat conditions and displayed examples of bravery and excellent mastery of weapons in a combat situation. Discussing political workers during the difficult war years, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev notes that their principal weapon was the impassioned party word, backed up by deed -- personal example in combat. The officers of the political section of the 18th Army were well trained in a military regard and displayed models of bravery during the Novorossiysk offensive operation, for which they were awarded high government decorations.

Today's officer-political worker is a man of deep ideological conviction and high party-mindedness. He is also a highly-qualified military specialist, who thoroughly understands the nature of contemporary combat, possessing a total mastery of his equipment and weapons, and possessing solid skills and the ability to organize subordinates in combat when necessary. This is precisely how he appears to us at complex exercises, in a situation maximally approximating the conditions of actual combat. I shall cite an example.

At a certain tactical exercise a tank battalion was instructed to take a defensive position. Shifting to the attack, the "aggressor" drove into the disposition of the defending force and was pressing one of the defending companies. The defense was under threat of collapse. In addition, at this moment the battalion commander was "disabled." In this situation his deputy commander for political affairs, Maj A. Lavrinenko, took over command. The political worker quickly and precisely estimated the situation and made a bold and intelligent decision: to pull two tank companies to the flank and, taking advantage of terrain cover, to mount an unexpected attack on the "aggressor." Failing to spot this maneuver, the "aggressor" continued to push back the slowly retreating company. At that moment when the attacking

force considered the battle already won, it was hit in the flank by the two previously-withdrawn companies. The "aggressor's" attack stalled, and he withdrew.

In the above incident, as we see, officer A. Lavrinenko displayed excellent knowledge of the techniques of modern combat and the capabilities of modern equipment.

Under present-day conditions our political cadres receive basic military political training at military political higher educational institutions. This most important type of training, however, which determines the officers' professional future, is a first step toward professional expertise. The continuous development of military affairs imposes on our cadres, including political workers, ever increasing demands and is determining the urgent necessity of continuously improving knowledge in the process of service in line units.

A well-balanced system of military training of political workers has been established in the Army and Navy. Such tried and true techniques as holding for political cadres scientific and practical conferences, assemblies, lectures and reports on current problems of military science, technical discussions, seminars and practical classes are extensively utilized. Improvement of the ideological-theoretical, military and military-technical knowledge of political workers in units, on naval ships, and in combined units is conducted in a differentiated manner, in a close link with the practical tasks to be accomplished, taking into consideration the specialization profile of these officers.

Scheduled classes within the system of commander training and independent study are an effective form of increasing the political-technical knowledge of political workers. Commander training classes are conducted in an organized manner in many of our aviation combined units and units. Principal attention at these classes is focused on study of aviation equipment and equipment operating procedures, aerodynamics, tactics, and other special disciplines. Political workers acquire solid military-technical knowledge in training groups at such classes. Political agencies exert continuous influence on the quality of political worker training. In the political section of a certain combined unit, for example, they practice individual monitoring of political worker training. Political section officers V. Yatskevich, Ye. Kopyshchev and others, getting together regularly with the deputy regiment and squadron commanders for political affairs and with company political workers, are constantly inquiring about the officers' training and help them in grasping the most complex matters, enlisting appropriate specialists for this purpose. Senior political workers have made it a rule to get together personally with their subordinates in organizing preflight activities and during flight operations, during the conduct of exercises, drills and special classes. This gives them the opportunity to note positive aspects in the political-technical training of political workers, to see the difficulties they encounter, to offer skilled advice,

and to assist them in organizing training in such a manner as to enable them to perform their duties in a short period of time and to shorten the time required to adapt them to a new job.

The Carpathian Military District air forces regularly hold special gatherings of political workers at which they study modern aviation equipment, the demands of guideline documents, and attend lectures on aerodynamics and tactics. They are then tested. The activities program includes check flights to test flying techniques.

Particularly outstanding here is work with officer-graduates of higher political schools. When they arrive, a plan is drawn up for familiarization and breaking-in of these officers. The plan calls for studying the requirements of guideline documents, the missions of the subunit and unit, acquaintance with the level of training of flight personnel, engineer and technician personnel, with aircraft and special equipment, as well as a tour of duty for the newcomers in leading subunits under the tutelage of experienced political workers. Constant attention by the political section focused on each political worker enables them rapidly to study thoroughly the unit's equipment and knowledgeably to organize party-political work.

In many units political workers increase their military and technical knowledge in universities of aviation-technical knowledge and in aviation-technical lecture series. In a certain combined unit, for example, the university of aviation-technical knowledge consists of departments for flight personnel, engineer and technician personnel, as well as rear services and liaison officers. Its program was drawn up by engineer-aviation service specialists applicable to the equipment which is utilized in the units. Classes are held twice a month. Considerable attention at these classes is devoted to study of questions pertaining to the contemporary development of aviation, features of operation, maintenance and the most efficient methods of combat utilization of aircraft and air safety. Military experts address the students: pilots, engineers and technicians, as well as other specialists. Well-organized efforts to increase the military-technical knowledge of officers exerts effective influence on the quality of accomplishment of combat and political training tasks. The USSR Minister of Defense awarded the combined unit a pennant for courage and military valor for success in socialist competition.

One of the important conditions for further strengthening the combat readiness of units and naval ships is the campaign to achieve a high level of professional expertise by the specialists, and to boost the level of skills and qualifications of officers, including political workers. Considerable importance is attached to training proficiency-rated specialists in all services and arms. Instructive experience in this work has been amassed in leading units. For example, the commanders and political workers of the unit whose personnel initiated socialist competition in the Strategic Missile Forces adopt ambitious pledges every year in the area of improving proficiency ratings and successfully meet these pledges. At present almost one out of every three is top proficiency-rated. This result has been

achieved primarily because special and technical training is conducted here in a quality manner. Consultations on the most difficult questions are organized to assist the officers, and the know-how of the top performers is made available to all.

Every young political worker who arrives at the unit is given an individual assignment to master combat equipment and weapons and is assisted in drawing up and carrying out a personal training plan for boosting his proficiency rating. The commanding officer, political worker and party organization instill in officers an awareness of personal responsibility for their professional expertise. The party bureau regularly receives at its meetings reports from Communist officers on how they are progressing in their mastery of military-technical knowledge and their influence on improving proficiency ratings of all personnel. The concrete assistance and demandingness affect in a most direct manner the proficiency improvement of all military personnel and help achieve exemplary maintenance and intelligent handling of combat equipment and weapons, as well as maintain the unit at a high level of combat readiness.

Broadening of the overall mental outlook and military-technical knowledge of political workers depends in large measure on the efforts of political agencies. And life in the line units furnishes many examples of constant attention directed toward this important area. Let us take, for example, the political section of one of the combined units in the Red-Banner Far Eastern Military District. They schedule concrete measures aimed at increasing the military expertise of political workers and at boosting their proficiency rating. Political section officers take active part in preparing for and conducting training gatherings at which combat equipment is studied; they help organize party-political work during the period of gunnery training, training in operating combat vehicles, at tactical and command-staff exercises. All political workers in the combined unit are proficiency-rated specialists, while more than half of them have improved their proficiency rating, which constitutes a most important indicator of their technical knowledge and military expertise.

They also innovatively approach military-technical training of political personnel in the political section in which officer G. Galyashkin serves. This is promoted to a considerable degree by well-organized training of officers in the political section proper. Lectures, seminars and practical classes are held for them. The officers' knowledge was enriched, for example, by lectures dealing with the military-theory legacy of V. I. Lenin, operational art, tactics, and equipment. They also hold classes in the units of other arms. For example, political workers attended classes in a motorized infantry unit and acquainted themselves with the combat equipment and weapons. They addressed the men. One day each week the political section staff studies requisite documents and exchanges impressions on their work in the units. They analyze the activities of each officer and obtain briefings on current tasks. All this appreciably increases the officers' responsibility for their training and for the level of military training. It is not surprising that the political agency operates smoothly and purposefully and that its officers, when in the units, knowledgeably examine the handling of military-technical training of political personnel and help better organize publicity of military-technical knowledge.

In discussing the military-technical training, we must particularly emphasize the role of the political worker's part in this matter. Many officers emulate him and endeavor to achieve mastery of military affairs. Following the example of Gds Maj S. Panasyuk, who is master proficiency-rated, all political workers became proficiency-rated specialists. Their excellent knowledge of military affairs helps conduct party-political work in an effective and purposeful manner and exerts effective influence on successful completion of combat training tasks. Or take the following example. Political officer A. Zheleznov is an honored military pilot of the USSR and a combat shooter pilot. He was one of the first to become proficient on a new aircraft. Is it surprising that all political workers in the subunits resolved to emulate their senior comrade? They have completed the stage of retraining on the new equipment and have become a part of genuine air warriors. In many units of the National Air Defense Force, commanders and political workers display an example in working on combat training tasks. This demands of officers thorough knowledge of the new equipment and weapons, which in turn constitutes a sure guarantee of successful improvement of combat proficiency by all personnel.

One can scarcely exaggerate the role of political personnel in the study in mastering military-technical knowledge. Alongside the study, considerable attention is devoted to this task in the subunit in which A. Titov serves as a political worker. Every officer has his own year's schedule for improving his military knowledge. In order for this schedule not to remain merely a good intention, senior political workers, as well as the party committee, assist the officers in their training and at the same time check to see how they are actually progressing and mastering the complex equipment. This increases the men's responsibility for their technical training. For example, a briefing on progress in combat training of political workers in the subunits revealed that comrades N. Koval and A. Voronin had a poor knowledge of equipment and were not devoting sufficient attention to improving their proficiency. The matter was brought up for discussion by the party committee. Prompt measures helped improve the training of political workers. They are constantly discussing articles and reviews on military-technical topics published in periodicals.

Our navy people also have many effective techniques in organizing officer military-technical training. Professional-technical training of cadres is regularly discussed at meetings of military councils, at seminars for top-echelon personnel, and at party activist meetings. Fleet political directorate personnel devote unabating attention toward resolving these matters. They organize exchange of experience and know-how between the political workers of various ships which have returned from extended sea duty. They hold a detailed discussion on how more thorough study by political workers of combat equipment and the techniques of its utilization and employment is organized at sea during the performance of combat training tasks. These and other measures exert positive influence on the forming and development of officer-political workers, arm them with requisite know-how, and broaden their military-technical knowledge. At the present time, for example, the majority of political workers on board the submarines and surface ships of the Pacific Fleet who are authorized to serve as watch officer do a good job at standing watch at sea.

There is no question about the fact that commanders, political workers and party organizations are doing a great deal to ensure that the military-technical knowledge of political workers steadily grows, improves, and that the officers' mental outlook broadens. We must admit, however, that in some combined units, units and ships serious deficiencies are also encountered in organizing military-technical training of political workers. Some political agencies, for example, still make little effort to improve the military-technical training of political workers, particularly of those who possess qualifications which are not in line with their job specialization.

As facts indicate, some political workers poorly assimilate military-technical knowledge and go for a long period of time without raising or are delayed in confirming their proficiency rating. There have been cases where some political workers have displayed poor preparation when tested. For example, failure to appreciate the necessity of thoroughly studying flying procedures and techniques by squadron political worker Maj C. Yevdokimov resulted in his aircraft becoming temporarily disabled during bombing range activities. In another case errors of omission in military-technical training of political workers on a naval ship led to a situation where officer-political worker V. Cherkashin was unable to organize purposeful, concrete party-political work on the ship during the period of preparations for sea. Unfortunately one also still encounters officials who consider military-technical training of political workers to be of secondary importance. Of course we cannot accept such errors of omission and deficiencies in organization of military-technical training. The interests of further increasing combat readiness demand a serious attitude toward this great and important job, continuous improvement in the military-technical training of political cadres, thorough and comprehensive knowledge of military affairs, modern equipment and weapons, and combat methods by this personnel.

The Communist Party views training and indoctrination of leader cadres, including army and navy political cadres, as a most important element in implementing the program of building communism and in ensuring the armed defense of our homeland. The need for ensuring strengthening of the nation's defense might was reiterated at the April (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. No important item should be ignored in accomplishing this task, including such a matter as comprehensive political and military preparedness of the officer-political worker.

Summer combat training is currently in full swing. Intensive military labor is in progress on the gunnery ranges and training grounds, tank training areas and airfields, at missile launcher positions and on board our submarines. In a situation maximally approaching actual combat, army and navy personnel are working persistently to acquire the knowledge and skills essential to gain victory in combat. Raising the level of military-technical knowledge by political workers will promote further strengthening of the efficiency and quality of party-political work in accomplishing the tasks of combat readiness of units, naval ships and subunits.

Men with a high sense of duty, implementers of party policy in the army and navy, and well trained in an ideological-theoretical and military respect,

our political workers are devoting all their energy, knowledge, and experience to the cause of unswerving strengthening of the defense capability of the homeland and increasing the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

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INVESTIGATION REPORT ON OFFICER'S MISCONDUCT

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 79 signed to press
18 May 79 pp 67-72

[Article by Capt 1st Rank M. Mayenkov: "Off by Itself"]

[Text] It was a fairly long trip from town to the location of the subunit to which we were heading. We rode for quite some time along a highway, and then along a road which had been eroded by the spring rains. Finally, having driven past a dense stand of forest, we stopped by a small house. Col Vasilii Mikhaylovich Kuznetsov, who was seated next to me, uttered: "Quite a ways! As they say, way off by itself!"

There had been very little conversation en route. Each of us was immersed in our own thoughts. And perhaps we were all thinking about the forthcoming meeting with the people in the subunit and with the author of the letter to the editors of the magazine KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Warrant Officer N. Kovalenko, and wondering what the outcome of our interview would be.

One additional very important circumstance got me to thinking: during our first conversation dealing with the Kovalenko letter, the facts reported by him, his criticism leveled at Maj P. Groysfirer, Colonel Kuznetsov -- representative of the higher political agency -- immediately informed us that certain measures had already been taken. He reported, for example, that Major Groysfirer had been thrown out of the CPSU. It would seem that all that remained for us to do was to verify that the "measures taken" had helped establish a normal atmosphere in the subunit, a situation which would prevent the occurrence of incidents such as those contained in the letter from Warrant Officer Kovalenko.

As we looked into this collective, however, we immediately saw that even after "certain measures" had been taken, the situation in the subunit remained disturbing. Before substantiating this allegation, we shall quote some excerpts from Kovalenko's letter. The author of the letter reported that Major Groysfirer, taking advantage of his position, was squandering aviation fuel. Comrade Kovalenko claimed that a large quantity of automotive gasoline had been illegally pumped into the tanks of privately-owned cars.

He also reported other illegal acts, as well as rudeness displayed by the accused officer, to the point of insulting subordinates. The accusations were so striking that we somehow could not even believe that such things could be happening and that such things could be perpetrated by an officer and a Communist.

We were now conducting an interview in a small room. Major Groysfirer did not deny that at a party meeting the Communists had objectively evaluated his actions. Yes, he had been rude, had been impatient with his subordinates, and had been unable to "control himself." Yes, he had not always been able correctly to organize indoctrinational work in the collective. Yes, he had occasionally violated standards of party conduct and had failed to attend meetings. But after all....

He admitted to the facts, but with explanatory comments. The officer made every effort to make the facts less severe. While acknowledging as well the strictness and high demandingness by the Communists displayed toward him at the party meeting, he at the same time attempted to argue that this should have taken the situation into consideration: after all, he was forced to work under difficult conditions, and sometimes one loses one's temper. And swears at a subordinate.

In hearing Groysfirer out, we could not help but be surprised by his efforts to whitewash his actions. We had the impression that even following that party meeting at which the Communists had frankly and forthrightly pointed out to him his deficiencies, had severely censured them, and had concretely demonstrated what they had led to -- primarily to a situation where Groysfirer had begun violating military regulations in his dealings with subordinates, had turned the entire collective against himself, so that now there was no genuine friendship or cohesion, and this had a negative effect on job performance -- the officer had not drawn the appropriate conclusions for his future behavior.

Sometimes the hope would arise that perhaps Major Groysfirer had not yet become thoroughly aware of what had happened, had not yet comprehensively analyzed the causes, and would yet find within himself the strength and courage to look at facts objectively, in a high-principled manner, and evaluate them with a high degree of demandingness on himself. But when we acquainted him with the letter to the editors, when the conversation turned to other instances of his illegal actions, we realized that the effort to smooth down the situation at all costs, to rationalize and justify his patently wrong actions, was a course of action of which he was fully aware and which he had fully thought out. He spoke eloquently of his burning desire to improve the subunit's combat readiness and to create normal working and living conditions for his subordinates. Such and such had been done, such and such had been built.... All this was said with pride and dignity. One might even imagine that this officer should be thanked rather than censured, if.... But we already knew the price of this "accomplished, built, obtained"; we also knew about the ways used to attain the goal. Groysfirer continued persistently pushing the idea that the goal does justify the means used to attain it. Occasionally he would add for the sake of effect: "Perhaps I went too far at times and in some things."

That is the way it was: "Perhaps," "at times," "in some things".... These words sounded quite strange and seemed inappropriate: the letter lay here before us, and the facts contained in it could not be refuted. A persistent attempt was being made, however, to demonstrate that all these things had happened not because the officer had wanted it, but were dictated by necessity. All this put us on our guard and evoked protests. It is rather ridiculous to argue that actions connected with squandering a large quantity of fuel were necessitated by obtaining for the subunit in a roundabout way a truckload of cement or concrete floor slabs. It is also ridiculous to think that Groysfirer was not aware that he was not arranging an innocent deal but was engaged in illegal actions. He knew that that this was not simply an insignificant instance of "overdoing it" but a direct violation of regulations. But he nevertheless went ahead. For what reason? In order to increase the subunit's combat readiness? But genuine concern for a high degree of subunit combat readiness and good living and working conditions for personnel has nothing whatsoever in common with concern as Major Groysfirer defines it. It is first and foremost rigorous and precise execution of the demands of regulations, a resolute and uncompromising struggle against everything which hinders normal service for personnel, which introduces discord and dissatisfaction into the collective. Genuine concern, based on a high degree of responsibility for the assigned task, party demandingness and high-principledness does not tolerate but prevents various machinations and illegal deals. It is also always greatly appreciated and inalterably supported by the men.

But what do the men think about Major Groysfirer's "concern"? They did not support it. The men expressed their negative attitude toward what was taking place not only in the letter to the editors but also in the interview with us. Warrant officers V. Yakubik, A. Petushok and others stated that there was every capability in the subunit to maintain equipment at a high degree of combat readiness, that in order to accomplish this task there was no need to engage in illegal actions; it was important correctly to organize the men's labor and skillfully to utilize their patriotic enthusiasm and endeavor to devote all their energy to the assigned task. We had to agree with them, particularly since the officer himself stated that most of his subordinates had the ability and desire to work, performed their military duty with great responsibility and merited respect.

This was an important acknowledgment. But it somehow does not tie in with Groysfirer's practical deeds. He was lacking precisely this respect for his men. Everybody we talked to commented on the officer's lack of tact and his rudeness. Many facts were cited in evidence. There is hardly a need to enumerate them, particularly since the majority were appropriately evaluated at the party meeting. It is important merely to remind ourselves that Soviet citizens are intolerant of injustice, callousness, and rudeness, in whatever form and from whatever quarter. These traits are particularly intolerable in a person invested with authority. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev writes in his book "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land]: "I am deeply repelled by a habit which is perhaps not very widespread but which still exists in some, the habit of raising one's voice at others. Neither the economic nor party official should forget that his subordinates are subordinate in service alone, that

they serve not the director or manager but the cause of party and state. And all are equal in this respect. Those who permit themselves to depart from this truth, which is firm and inalterable for our advice, deliberately compromise themselves and lose their authority."

The flood of rationalizing arguments presented by Major Groysfirer included the following: I, he said, am an engineer by profession, and lack experience in indoctrinating subordinates; I do not know how to establish normal interpersonal relations with them. Let us allow that this is true. But does this mean that a deficiency of indoctrinational practical experience must be made up for with methods of dealing with people which are unskillful and which are resolutely and sternly condemned by our party? Of course not. There is only one solution: acquire such experience, learn from leading indoctrinators, and intelligently adopt all the finest and most progressive techniques.

...The combined unit which we visited on the following day moved with activity. The officers we wanted to see had little time to spare. And yet each and every one of them listened attentively to us and displayed sincerity and interest in helping us thoroughly investigate the situation.

That day many officers came to the combined unit political section. Some of them were directly involved in affairs at the subunit under investigation and bore responsibility for the state of its combat readiness and indoctrination of personnel, including Groysfirer. What was their opinion of him? There was complete unanimity: "A difficult person." He was described as quick-tempered, a man without equanimity, and with a tendency to ignore advice and recommendations. All this led to the conclusion that somebody, and certainly Groysfirer, should be kept under constant monitoring and observation, that the command, political section, and party organization should devote unrelenting attention to the indoctrination of this officer.

We know that the deeds of any individual are determined by the level of his consciousness, moral fiber, political maturity, and purity of ethics. Judging by his deeds, this level was rather low in the case of Major Groysfirer. Had this caused concern on the part of his superiors? Unfortunately it had not. This is eloquently indicated by the fact that they recalled in the political section who Groysfirer was and how long he had been in the subunit, and the kind of job he was doing there. Party organization secretary Sr Lt V. Volkov did not recall any occasion where the party bureau had examined in detail the question of party member B. Groysfirer's political education. In this matter he was left to his own devices. We could not help but conclude that while problems pertaining to maintaining equipment in the subunit, observing the daily routine and other matters were being monitored to some degree by the various officials, the ideological-political maturity, party and moral qualities of the officer and the state of morale in the collective were of little concern to them.

Is this not the reason why everything that happened took completely by surprise the political section officials and the party bureau members?

Of course it is the first duty of the Communist himself to work constantly on his own ideological-theoretical growth, on independent political study, and to instill in himself excellent moral and ethical qualities. The Party Rules call upon us to carry out this duty rigorously. But it also requires that every party organization continuously monitor the ideological-theoretical training of party members, give them every assistance in this, while those who are not conscientious about increasing their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and who display irresponsibility in this matter should be severely called to account.

If one reasons logically and consistently, one must reach the following conclusion: strict, continuous monitoring of the political self-education of party member B. Groysfirer would have enabled them promptly to reveal the flaws in his actions and to take effective measures to correct them.

In conversations with us some of the comrades, becoming acquainted with the facts from the letter to the editors, were distressed: how could that have happened, since everything has been just fine in that subunit. But the appropriate officials simply did not have the time to penetrate deeply into matters and to examine the situation in detail.

Unfortunately the party organization also showed little interest in the situation in that collective and failed to keep an eye on the activities of a Communist who was responsible for training and indoctrination of his subordinates. It was as if they had no interest in learning how he was performing his duties, where he was successful and where he was failing, where his attention should be focused, and what should be recommended. Colonel Kuznetsov emphasized specifically this point when we were analyzing the situation in the subunit and the circumstances which had enabled Groysfirer to violate established rules and regulations with impunity for an extended period of time.

"He lived according to the principle of doing just as he pleased. Nobody bothered him. We learn the good things from his own reports, while the bad had remained unnoticed," stated Vasilii Mikhaylovich.

This was indeed the case. Groysfirer has the ability, as they say, to show things in the most favorable light. And this satisfied some of the officials. But the situation was only seemingly well in hand. Warning signals began to be heard. They were checked out by an investigating commission, certain measures were taken, but essentially the situation remained unchanged -- the situation in the subunit was not thoroughly and comprehensively investigated. The storm missed them, as they say, and Groysfirer was once again left alone.

There were various manifestations of lack of demandingness and unscrupulousness. But there was just one result: detriment to the common cause -- a high degree of combat readiness and personnel indoctrination. Considerable unforgivable tolerance had been shown in dealing with Major Groysfirer, both in things large and small. Take the following, for example. The party organization secretary stated with bitterness that party member Groysfirer had not displayed adequate activeness in party work, rarely attended party

meetings, and showed an irresponsible attitude toward bureau assignments. This was a serious accusation. But what steps had been undertaken by the party organization to correct the situation, to ensure that the party member scrupulously carried out his party duty? One must sadly acknowledge that practically no steps had been taken! Groysfirer was allowed to get away with this as well.

Or take the following circumstance. We know that high principledness and objectivity in assessing a person's political and professional qualities are of unfading significance. They help him see his strong and weak points, make it possible to concentrate attention on correcting those defects which have been pointed out, teach a high degree of demandingness and focus the appropriate officials, political and party workers on accomplishing the concrete tasks connected with his indoctrination. Any departure from standards and unwarranted exultation in this matter engender complacency, which gradually leads a person to believe that he is infallible and dampens his ardor.

There is no doubt that the negative qualities in Groysfirer's character did not appear suddenly and all at once. His proclivity for ill-considered actions, his slighting attitude toward subordinates, his intolerance of criticism, and his conceit, judging from what these officials said, were known in advance. And if this was the case, there was every reason to sound the alarm. But that did not happen. In addition, Groysfirer's fitness reports are replete with words of praise, stating that he is disciplined, efficient, is improving his ideological-theoretical knowledge, takes part in party-political work, displays political maturity, is thoroughly familiar with regulations and follows them.... Did this evaluation not entitle the officer to become confirmed in his belief that he was an outstanding performer? Even now he is quite willing to remind one that he has always been in the front ranks.

Self-criticism, a sober and exacting appraisal of one's abilities and deeds, and dissatisfaction with one's performance are the best remedy for conceit, a strong barrier to mistakes, errors of omission, and an essential condition for ideological and professional growth and comprehensive self-improvement. In a person who does not possess these qualities, even small successes cause a dangerous giddiness and ambition. If this malady is not cured promptly, trouble is inevitable.

Now Groysfirer claims that expulsion from the party took him by surprise. He is inclined to the conviction that he never could have thought that events would take such a serious turn. This is hard to believe. In perpetrating an illegal act, he unquestionably realized that he was taking one more step toward an unfortunate end. But he kept hoping that things would continue not to be noticed. Minor misdeeds, if they are not appropriately handled, always lead to more serious things.

Analyzing the situation in the subunit and perusing the facts, one returns time and again to the thought of how dangerous is any failure properly to appreciate party-political work and what negative consequences can follow even an insignificant division of items into important and secondary

categories. Unfortunately it still sometimes happens that people reason approximately as follows: this collective is performing important tasks and therefore should be devoted more attention, while this other one is in a less important area and can be given less attention. This is precisely what happened in this combined unit. The political section people agree that the subunit had not been given the attention it deserved. In our conversation the deputy chief of the political section commented in passing that the subunit was situated in an "inconvenient" location, away from the highway, off by itself. Apparently he was trying to emphasize that it is not always possible to visit the subunit on a regular basis, to look into how things are going, how the men are progressing, what their needs are, to examine the organization of ideological-political, military, and moral indoctrination of personnel. The point of course is not the remote location of the subunit, not the "inconvenience" of its location, but primarily the fact that it was placed in the secondary category. Those rare and sporadic "visits" to the subunit by representatives from the political section were not of the nature of thoughtful and painstaking work or a thorough study of the state of affairs. Otherwise how can one explain the fact that political training of warrant officers in the subunit had been largely ignored. For a long period of time none of them had attended lectures or participated in mass positive activities conducted in the combined unit.

It is recommended that warrant officers study a suitable curriculum on their own. But this study is not monitored, and no assistance is given in working up topics and selecting the necessary literature. The people stew, as they say, in their own juice. As a result some of them organize study without a clear-cut system and devote little attention to study of primary sources and supplementary literature. With a thorough briefing on the state of political study among subunit warrant officers these deficiencies could unquestionably be promptly revealed and quickly corrected.

Nor was such a question as organization of political classes with enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers thoroughly studied. And yet they are organized in the subunit on a far from adequate level, and they are not strictly monitored.

It is not mere happenstance that we are discussing these facts. The fact is that there are also other "minor" subunits in the combined unit, and inadequate attention toward them on the part of the command and political section could lead to undesirable consequences and will promote creation of a situation negatively affecting their combat readiness. Regardless of whether a man is in a large or small unit, regardless of the duties he performs, he is at an action station, is making his contribution toward increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, and genuine and comprehensive concern should be displayed for his training and indoctrination.

We talked with the political section chief prior to our departure from the combined unit. He presented his ideas and opinions on Major Groysfirer's actions and on the situation which had developed in the subunit. He spoke with concern and with regret that they had not promptly corrected the causes of the deficiencies, that they had not taken resolute measures to

create in the subunit conditions requisite for successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned the men. He also spoke of the work which the political section plans to organize in the subunit in the very near future. This gives reason to hope that correct conclusions have been drawn from what has happened and that an end will be put to everything hindering a normal daily routine and training of the subunit collective.

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INSTRUCTOR GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON WORLD WAR II

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 79 signed to press 18 May 79 pp 73-84

[Article by Col N. Komarov: "World-Historic Victory of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War"]

[Excerpt] Classes on this topic should help the men understand the objectives and character of the Great Patriotic War, its major stages, should help them more deeply grasp the world-historic significance of our victory, which was based on the superiority of socialism, the leadership role of the Communist Party, its Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and to become aware of the necessity of a high degree of vigilance and constant combat readiness under present-day conditions.

Twelve hours are allocated for studying this topic. It is recommended that four hours be devoted to lecture, four hours to independent study, and four hours to a seminar (discussion).

The following items should be covered in the lecture: 1. The objectives and character of the Great Patriotic War. Communist Party measures to mobilize all the nation's resources to repel the aggressor; 2. Strategic defense of the Soviet Army. Defeat of the fascist forces at Moscow. Thwarting Hitler's plan of "blitzkrieg war"; 3. The struggle of the Communist Party and Soviet people for a radical turning point in the war. Defeat of the fascist forces at Stalingrad and Kursk; 4. Victorious conclusion of the war. The great liberation missions of the Soviet Armed Forces. The decisive role of the USSR in defeating Nazi Germany and militarist Japan; 5. The world-historic significance and sources of the victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU -- organizer and inspirer of victory.

Within the framework of the allocated time, it is advisable first to present a two-hour lecture on the first, second and third topics, to have two hours of independent study on this material, and to hold a two-hour seminar. This should be followed by a two-hour lecture on the fourth and fifth topics, followed by independent study (two hours) and a second seminar (two hours).

Proceeding with the lecture, the propagandist reminds his audience that during the prewar five-year plans our country established a military-economic foundation which played an important role in strengthening the defense capability of the USSR and in increasing the combat readiness and fighting efficiency of the Army and Navy. Guided by Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland, the party indoctrinated Soviet citizens in a spirit of high vigilance and constant readiness to defend the homeland. All this enabled the world's first socialist state not only to hold out in the difficult struggle with fascist Germany in the first period of the war and to achieve a convincing, world-historic victory over it. As is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, our people "accomplished a feat unequalled in history. They succeeded not only in defending their freedom and independence but also made a decisive contribution to the cause of saving European and world civilization from destruction by the fascist barbarians."

The instructor then draws the men's attention to the fact that the topic is directly linked with the present day and possesses great industrial-military significance. Inspired by the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the April (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, Soviet fighting men are doing everything possible to strengthen the combat readiness of subunits, units, and naval ships. A strong imprint is being made on the course of combat and political training by the fighting traditions of our Armed Forces and the heroic deeds accomplished by the older generation during the war years. The party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and personally CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, show paternal concern for our combat veterans. Vivid confirmation of this is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures to Achieve Further Improvement of Living Conditions for Veterans of the Great Patriotic War."

The lessons of the last war and today call upon Soviet citizens to be vigilant. Fascism was brought to its knees more than a third of a century ago, but pro-fascist regimes live on, and aggressive forces are operating to the west and east of our country. We must not forget this.

5. The World-Historic Significance and Sources of the Victory of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU -- Organizer and Inspirer of Victory

Assessing the events of the war years through the prism of the past, we see more clearly the entire grandeur of the victory over fascist Germany. Such a war as was the Great Patriotic War could be won only by a nation possessing basic superiority over its adversary. Our victory over the shock forces of world imperialism -- fascist Germany and militarist Japan -- was prepared by the entire historical development of the Soviet Union on the road toward socialism. In the process of industrialization of our country, collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution, our people built powerful economic, scientific-technical, moral-political and specifically

of our potentials, which in the aggregate constitute the military might of the state and predetermine the outcome of armed struggle.

The sources of victory over fascist Germany were dictated by the advantages of our social and governmental system over the capitalist system, which has outlived its time. It is precisely the socialist system which made it possible to mobilize such powerful motive forces as the strength and mobility of the economy, the socio-political and ideological unity of the people, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and friendship among the peoples of the USSR. The economy, politics and ideology of socialism surpassed in every way the economy, politics and ideology of Nazi Germany; our military organization proved to be more powerful than the mightiest military organization of the capitalist world; a popular, sacred struggle began on enemy-occupied soil; Soviet citizens demonstrated mass heroism on the battle front and on the home front.

When speaking on the invincible might of the USSR Armed Forces as the source of our victory, one should emphasize that it is grounded in the very nature of the Soviet Army -- an army of a new type, the army of a socialist state. The superiority of Soviet military science and art, the organizational talent and skill of our military leaders and political workers, and the excellent fighting and moral-political qualities of Soviet military personnel ensured successful accomplishment of the most complex strategic, operational and tactical missions.

The war produced a brilliant group of Soviet field generals and military commanders, such as I. Kh. Baglaryan, A. M. Vasilevskiy, N. F. Vatutin, N. N. Voronov, L. A. Govorov, G. K. Zhukov, I. S. Konev, N. G. Kuznetsov, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, K. A. Meretskov, A. A. Novikov, K. K. Rokossovskiy, B. M. Shaposhnikov, and others. A prominent position in the direction of major strategic operations was occupied by General Staff officers and commanders of arms. The principal organizers of combat -- combined unit and unit commanders -- grew and matured in fierce battles.

Our army had a weapon which only the military organization of a socialist state could possess. This reliable, tried and true weapon was party-political work. It was distinguished by purposefulness and effectiveness and was directed toward strengthening one-man command and military discipline, constant improvement in the methods of combat operations, and improvement in the moral-political and fighting qualities of personnel. Army and navy political workers did considerable political indoctrination work in the line units. They included Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chief of the Political Section of the 18th Army.

Army and navy personnel displayed unprecedented courage and mass heroism in the performance of combat missions. On the very first day of the war pilots I. I. Ivanov, D. V. Kokorev, L. G. Butelin, B. S. Ryabtsev and others rammed enemy aircraft. Soviet pilots rammed the enemy a total of more than 300 times.

In the fighting at Novgorod tank company political commissar Matrosov covered the firing port of an enemy pillbox with his body. Matrosov did likewise. Approximately 300 Soviet fighting men performed this deed during the course of the war.

The names of Gen D. Karbyshev, officer M. Gadzhiev, Sgt Ia. Pavlov, and Yu. Smirnov and many, many others are recorded forever in the chronicles of the people's deeds. More than 11,600 persons were awarded the title hero of the Soviet Union for their heroic deeds. In honor of the great valor and courage displayed by the defenders of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol', Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch', Minsk, and Tula, these cities were awarded the lofty title "Hero City," while the Brest Fortress was awarded the title "Fortress-Hero."

Our victory over fascist Germany demonstrated that there are no forces in the world which can crush socialism, which can stanch the mighty flow of revolutionary transformations initiated by the Great October Revolution. Defeat of the Nazi aggressor and the defeat of the fascist bloc as a whole predetermined in large measure postwar world development. It was marked by the birth of a world socialist system, by growth of the international Communist and worker movement, by an upsurge of national liberation revolutions, by a vigorous struggle of peoples for peace and against the danger of another world war. Root changes in the world balance of power in favor of socialism led to a situation where imperialism was deprived of the capability to dictate the fate of peoples with impunity. Today we must take into account the might of the nations of the socialist community.

The Communist Party -- the leading and guiding force of Soviet society -- was the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. In exceptionally difficult conditions it was able to mobilize the Soviet people for a successful struggle against the fascist invaders and to ensure the victorious conclusion of this struggle. The party constituted that sociopolitical force which united Soviet citizens on the battle front and on the home front and called them forth to perform sacred feats for the sake of the homeland.

More than 200 meetings of the Politburo, Orgburo, and Secretariat of our party's Central Committee were held during the war years, at which the most important questions of running the country and conduct of the war were decided. The decisions elaborated by the party Central Committee were subsequently implemented by the State Defense Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of People's Commissars, as well as by Headquarters, Supreme High Command.

Planned utilization of resources enabled the party rapidly to set up mass production of arms and combat equipment and to surpass in these figures fascist Germany, which was supported by the industrial base of practically all of Western Europe. During the war years our tank plants built more than 104,000 tanks and self-propelled guns, our aircraft plants built 137,000 airplanes, while 488,000 guns as well as large quantities of other combat equipment and weapons were delivered to the front. Our kolkhozes and

...khozes supplied the homeland in 1941-1944 with 4,312,000,000 poods of grain; agriculture supplied the battle front and home front with everything needed to defeat the foe.

A precision system of party direction of the Armed Forces was established in the course of the Great Patriotic War. As a rule, plans of strategic operations were examined jointly by the members of the party Central Committee Politburo and Headquarters, Supreme High Command. Politburo members and candidate members sat on front military councils or regularly visited the most critical sectors, helping resolve on the spot difficult problems of combat.

By personal example of heroism and courage, Communists boosted the morale of Soviet citizens, inspired them to deeds, and instilled firm confidence in total victory over the enemy. Three million Communists died a hero's death during the war years. But each time new patriots took the place of fallen comrades in the party ranks. Five million persons joined party ranks during the war years. This constitutes the most persuasive, vivid expression of the boundless love of Soviet citizens for their party, dedication to its cause, and resolution to fight to the end for the ideals of communism!

The Lenin Komsomol was the party's fighting assistant. Komsomol members comprised a high percentage of the total number of young fighting men. During the war years approximately 12 million boys and girls joined Komsomol. More than 3.5 million Komsomol members were decorated for courage and valor in combat.

Under the guidance of the Communist Party, the USSR dealt a crushing defeat to Hitler's Germany and its satellites. The main contributor to this victory was the Soviet people, who accomplished a feat which was unprecedented in history. Grateful mankind will never forget this immortal deed.

The lessons of the past war and the experience of history teach Soviet citizens vigilance and constant readiness to defend socialist achievements. The 25th CPSU Congress noted that although the capabilities of imperialism for aggressive actions have been substantially diminished, its nature remains unchanged. It is therefore the sacred duty of Soviet military personnel rigorously to carry out Lenin's behests on defense of the socialist homeland, to be on guard at all times, tirelessly to improve combat and political training, to strengthen discipline, and to increase vigilance and combat readiness.

During the hours assigned to independent study, the men study V. I. Lenin's article "The Socialist Fatherland Is in Danger!" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 35, pp 357-358); the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Preamble, Chapters 4, 5); L. I. Brezhnev's report entitled "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and Current Party Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS," pp 75-76, 83); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the official meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Soviets dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War (PRAVDA, 9 May 1975); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs

"Malaya zemlya" (Politizdat, 1978); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at a get-together with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral District (PRAVDA, 3 March 1979); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's address at the 22nd Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation (PRAVDA, 19 April 1979); report by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov entitled "Sixty Years Guarding the Achievements of the Great October Revolution" (PRAVDA, 23 February 1978); political instruction textbook "Na strazhe Rodiny" [Guarding the Homeland] (Voenizdat, 1978, Chapter 3).

In conducting these classes the instructor should utilize a political map of the world, the map "Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941-1945," and sheets 6-14 from the visual aids folder entitled "Armed Forces of the USSR Guarding the Achievements of Socialism" (Voenizdat, 1978).

In the evening it is desirable to show the following films: "Invasion," "Living and Dead," "Liberation" (a film epic), "Belorussian Station," and episodes from the film epic "Great Patriotic War"; the following newsreel documentaries: "Moscow Was Behind Us," "We Were Defending the Caucasus," "900 Unforgettable Days"; "On the Kursk Salient," "Deed of Leningrad," and "The Day of Great Victory"; the filmstrips "Paths of the Fathers -- Roads of the Sons", "The Soviet Army -- A Liberation Army," and "Central Armed Forces Museum."

When studying this topic it is a good idea to arrange for get-togethers between the men and war veterans, veterans of the unit, excursions to museums and combat glory rooms, and discussion of works of literature and war memoirs dealing with the feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

In view of the importance of this subject, unit and subunit commanders, political workers, and the best-prepared propagandists should be enlisted to conduct classes.

The following topics should be discussed at the first seminar: 1. Communist Party Measures to Mobilize All the Country's Resources to Repulse the Foe; 2. Initial period of the war. Defeat of the German-Fascist Forces at Moscow; 3. Popular Assistance to the Front. The Partisan Movement; 4. The Military-Political Significance of the Defeat of Hitler's Forces at Stalingrad and Kursk.

At the second seminar: 1. Complete Expulsion of the German-Fascist Invaders From Soviet Soil; 2. The Liberation Mission of the Soviet Army. Unconditional surrender of Hitler's Germany; 3. World War II Ends; 4. World-Historic Significance of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War; 5. The Communist Party -- Inspirer and Organizer of the Victory of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces.

Literature for Propagandists

V. I. Lenin. "The Socialist Fatherland Is in Danger!" "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 35, pp 357-358.

Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Preamble, chapters 4, 5.

L. I. Brezhnev. "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and Current Party Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy," "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress], Politizdat, 1976, pp 75-76, 83.

CPSU Central Committee Decree "On the 30th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945," PRAVDA, 9 February 1975.

L. I. Brezhnev. Speech at Official Meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congress Congresses Dedicated to the 30th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War, PRAVDA, 9 May 1975.

L. I. Brezhnev. "For the Happiness of Soviet Citizens. Speech at a Get-Together With Voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral District," PRAVDA, 3 March 1979.

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L. I. Brezhnev. "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land], Politizdat, 1978.

D. F. Ustinov. "60 Years Guarding the Achievements of the Great October Revolution," PRAVDA, 23 February 1978.

D. F. Ustinov. "High Point in History," PRAVDA, 9 May 1979.

A. A. Yepishev. "Mogucheye oruzhiye partii" [Mighty Weapon of the Party], Voenizdat, 1973, pp 47-67.

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TRAINING IN AIR DEFENSE RADAR COMPANY DESCRIBED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 16, Aug 79 signed to press 2 Aug 79 pp 37-42

[Article by Capt V. Shadrin, commander of a radar company: "The Radar Men Go on Duty"]

[Text] The formation of radarmen becomes absolutely motionless. Those company fighting men who are going on duty stand shoulder to shoulder. I scrutinized the familiar faces of my men and once more mentally assess the readiness of each to perform his assigned task. Captain L. Zaporozhenko, one of the best officers in the company, will be the operations duty officer. Among the operators is Private O. Plotnikov, an excellent specialist whose performance was recently written up in the newspaper. The other fighting men have also performed well, both on duty and in drills and exercises. There are new specialists among the radarmen, however. Will they hold up under the difficulties of the forthcoming work? Will they cope with their functional duties, should the situation suddenly change? Do they possess the necessary composure, stamina and professional training? I am confident that they will also perform their military duty in the best possible manner. I have good reason for believing this: From the very first days of their service, the young fighting men have studied with enthusiasm and have spared no effort to master their difficult combat specialty. All of them earned good marks in the certification tests for working on their own.

"Combat watch to protect the air borders of our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--take over!..."

These words are deeply imprinted in the minds of each radarman in the formation. At this moment the fighting men take on the difficult and responsible tasks involved in guarding the homeland's air borders. They are well aware of the fact that the likely enemy's means of air attack are constantly being perfected and their tactical and technical data improved, that tactical methods are constantly being sought for overcoming the air defense system. Combat watch is therefore especially important. It constitutes the performance of a combat task even in

peacetime. In order to perform it in an exemplary manner, the radarmen must be vigilant, organized and always ready for immediate action to repel an air attack. They are expected to conduct thorough radar reconnaissance, to detect an air enemy at maximum range and to issue precise information on the air situation to support the actions of antiaircraft missile troops, the fighter aviation and radar support for combat operational control.

Experience has shown that successful combat watch is insured by the entire system of training and indoctrination for the fighting men, a system which calls for a high level of awareness and excellent training on the part of every officer, warrant officer, sergeant and soldier, for precision and coordination among all the teams and control elements and for maintaining the equipment in a state of readiness for immediate employment. Combat duty is, of course, broken down into several stages: preparation for performing the task, standing watch and summing up the results.

Preparations for combat watch have a very important role. I would like to discuss them in some detail. After all, the successful performance of the tasks assigned the radarmen depends greatly upon how well and how effectively the work has been performed in this phase. Our subunit has acquired a certain amount of expertise in this work. What does it consist of? Primarily in the thorough preparation of each specialist, which is based on the precise organization and high quality of classes and drills and upon focused indoctrinational work by the commanders, the political worker and the party and Komsomol organizations. In other words, success is achieved through a comprehensive approach to the training and indoctrination of the specialists, irreproachable fulfillment of the requirements contained in guiding documents, skillful employment of outstanding examples of military work and application of the know-how of excellent fighting men, teams and shifts.

If we take a detailed look at preparations for combat duty, we see that they can be divided into two parts. The first is the day-to-day training. It includes commander's training and independent preparation, drills, tactical classes and exercises. The other part is the work performed immediately prior to going on duty. Admittedly, we have not always closely coordinated these two parts in the past. I therefore assumed personal control over all the work dealing directly with the standing of combat watch. A single training plan for the specialists is now being put together in the subunit. It defines the main goals to be achieved by the fighting men and also indicates which classes will cover the main subjects, and when (the final assignments are specified in schedules and other planning document), and who will direct the classes. I need to explain that we are referring only to the main areas of training.

It is not an easy matter to work out such a plan. The main difficulty lies in the variety of specialties and the different levels of training among the fighting men. In addition, the dates specified are not always

met, not all of the subjects are thoroughly covered, and so on. There is only one solution: We need an accurate knowledge of the situation, affairs, methodological skill and extensive experience. In short, we should spare neither effort nor time for planning. They will be repaid in full.

It is very important for the plan to include the intensive moral-political and psychological development of the fighting men. The specialists' preparedness to stand combat watch is based upon good volitional qualities, along with excellent professional training. For this reason, the main area of work, that which will insure the aware performance of military duty and successful service on the part of each fighting man, is his ideological and political indoctrination and the development of good moral qualities and fighting efficiency in him. We always focus our attention upon the Marxist-Leninist training of the officers, the political training of warrant officers and political classes for the soldiers and sergeants, which thoroughly explain the Leninist principles underlying defense of the socialist homeland, the role of the National Air Defense Forces, including the Radio Technical Troops, in the armed defense of the homeland, and their combat traditions. We attempt to correlate each class with the life of the subunit. We also make extensive use of such forms of ideological work as lectures, reports, political briefings, the viewing and discussion of films and television programs, meetings between the veteran specialists and the young fighting men, discussions, meetings with war veterans and veterans of labor, and other activities.

For example, the radarmen have met with A. Gornyy, a Komsomol member of the 1920's, veteran of the Great Patriotic War A. Danilenko and delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Komsomol Congress. We keep in touch with the veterans who have served in our subunit. Reserve officer S. Kalonchin recently visited the company. Such meetings have a great effect upon the fighting spirit of the specialists and inspire them to perform their functional duties in an exemplary manner.

The flawless coordination of all crews and their ability to perform smoothly in the most difficult air situation forms the foundation for the successful standing of watch. This means that careful attention should be devoted to the officers in charge of the duty teams. The main thing in working with this category of officers is to improve their training, primarily their tactical training. In the classes they heighten their knowledge of the tactical and technical data and the combat capabilities of the likely enemy's means of air attack and study his operating tactics. Naturally, these matters are also covered by the officers in the process of their independent preparation, which is strictly monitored. I conduct the training in the most important subjects myself and explain the possible ways in which an attack might be made and methods of employing radio counteraction.

We have a well-equipped classroom in the company. Our skilled craftsmen put in a great deal of work making posters, various diagrams, functional mockups and simulators. We make extensive use of them in the classes. An air situation will light up on a screen, let us say. One of the officers must rapidly analyze it, predict the development of events and suggest effective countermeasures to insure that reconnaissance is conducted and the targets are tracked without a break along their entire route of flight. The other officers are then given an opportunity to speak. They add to what their comrade has said and make alternate suggestions. There is a beneficial exchange of opinions. Extent of knowledge, correctness of the decision and its substantiation are taken into account for evaluating the answers.

The officers acquire and perfect practical skills in drills and tactical exercises. The training takes place in a complex air situation, involving a large number of targets. They maneuver and employ jamming, creating it with simulation equipment, and introduce various hypothetical developments. The officers' attention is focused upon those situations which are typical for our subunit.

Classes at the practical training center are highly beneficial for the teams. Any situation which may be encountered on duty can be recreated there. For example, we have instituted a so-called "card file of unexpected situations." A card is made on infrequently encountered, atypical situations or instances in which the team encounters major difficulties. The card includes a detailed description of what happened and when, and who took what kind of action. An analysis is made, and they are classified according to specific characteristics. We run through the most complex situations with the crews until the latter learn to perform with confidence. Elements of surprise are also introduced into the drills. All of this makes it possible to achieve good tactical and special training for the crews.

Successful combat watch depends to a considerable degree upon the condition of the equipment, upon its readiness for combat employment. And great importance is attached to maintaining the equipment in the company in exemplary order. The efforts of officers, warrant officers and all the specialists are focused upon the thorough study of equipment existing in the subunit, upon the careful performance of periodic technical servicing and the quality servicing of blocks and assemblies in the sets and units. The periodic technical servicing is performed strictly according to schedule. It is preceded by a great deal of indoctrinational and organizational work on the part of engineers, technicians, party and Komsomol activists. The veteran methods experts organize the study by the fighting men of the requirements contained in operating instructions and explain and demonstrate how this or that servicing step is properly performed. A great deal is also done to instill in the fighting men a feeling of personal responsibility for the state of the equipment which they service, to teach them to love the equipment and to develop good moral qualities in the radarmen. The

fighting men regularly hear lectures and reports and take part in discussions and meetings with veteran specialists. Officers A. Marts, P. Davidenko and V. Ovchinnikov persuasively discuss the achievements of Soviet science and technology and the enormous capabilities of modern radar stations, and stress the role of striving constantly for economy and for quality servicing of the combat equipment.

Classes, drills and short exercises in special training and combat watch are conducted immediately prior to assuming combat watch. They are conducted on a differentiated basis. In one drill, for example, the operators will work on techniques in detecting maneuvering targets under the supervision of experienced officer-methodologists; in another, they will practice plotting high-speed targets where there is interference; in a third exercise, they may polish up their skills in detecting and tracking low-altitude targets, and so forth. This is how the fighting men worked on their skills in a situation involving radio countermeasures. Lieutenant P. Navitskiy told the operators once more about the main kinds of interference, methods of employing them, the capabilities of the equipment, the physical processes taking place in it, the selection of targets and combat techniques to be used. He then gave a practical, visual demonstration of how everything is done. After this, he suggested that Jr. Sergeant L. Sofilkanich and Private A. Dobrovol'skiy, the best specialists, run through the actions again. In conclusion, he answered the young soldiers' questions. The training session was of perceptible value.

The party and Komsomol organizations provide the commander with a great deal of assistance for improving the combat training of the fighting men, giving them a thorough knowledge of the combat equipment and improving their moral-political and psychological qualities. They focus the efforts of the communists and Komsomol members, of all the personnel, upon standing combat watch vigilantly and performing the tasks assigned by the commander in an exemplary manner. At the party organization's initiative, for example, a technical conference was conducted on experience in operating the armaments. Officers A. Zaporozhchenko and A. Musin and warrant officers S. Isayev and A. Tverdokhlebov addressed the conference. They revealed the "secrets" of their skill, gave advice and made suggestions aimed at intensifying and improving the training process.

Lieutenant N. Dmitriyev, deputy commander for political affairs, does a great deal to build up the political-moral state of the personnel. Although relatively new in the company, he has already succeeded in gaining prestige in the collective. The political worker works hand in hand with the commander. He skillfully directs the work of warrant officer S. Isayev, secretary of the party organization, and Lieutenant V. Bugrov, secretary of the Komsomol committee. He has established good communication with the communists and Komsomol members in the company.

Lieutenant N. Dmitriyev works diligently to master the new equipment and persistently develop his ability to operate it skillfully. When necessary, he can already direct the crews confidently and precisely. This permits him to conduct party-political work with the fighting men assuming combat duty, purposively and knowledgeably. The political worker instructs the duty officers and the control post on conducting political and indoctrinational work and gives them advice on conducting measures during duty. He is especially thorough when he briefs the party and Komsomol activists, gives them individual assignments and helps them to select forceful and convincing material for discussion.

Before the fighting men take over combat watch the activists explain the tasks facing them and talk about each radarman's personal responsibility for our homeland's security and about the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the building of communism. The ideological and indoctrinational work also has a proper place for international affairs and for exposing the aggressive nature of the policy pursued by the imperialists and their accomplices, who are creating dangerous sources of tension at various spots on the planet and are continuing the arms race.

Political briefings are also set up for the fighting men taking over combat watch, and the group of them listen to radio reports on international events and watch television programs and documentary films. Visual agitation is also extensively employed, and the material covered is periodically renewed.

Reality has convinced us that when the aktiv is well chosen and when it performs its duties skillfully and with enthusiasm, the watch goes smoothly. Together with the deputy for political affairs and the secretaries of the party and Komsomol organizations, we therefore carefully select competent party and Komsomol group organizers, agitators and an operational news sheet editor for each shift, and strive to see that they not only perform their own functional duties in an exemplary manner and set an example for the other specialists but also draw their comrades along, inspire them and help them with both words and action. We are not always successful, of course. Some activists, at times, only formally perform their assignments. We spare neither time nor energy to indoctrinate and train the aktiv, however.

Questions pertaining to mobilizing company personnel to stand combat watch vigilantly and to their moral-political and psychological development are regularly discussed at party and Komsomol meetings and at conferences of the communists and the Komsomol aktiv. Comrades N. Voloshko, A. Shevchenko, V. Zhaliy and S. Isayev, for example, spoke at a party meeting at which the example set by the communists on combat watch was discussed, and made concrete proposals, suggested by the requirements contained in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work." By way of fulfilling the decision adopted at the meeting, we now regularly hear reports from the communists on how they stand their watch, how they influence their non-party comrades and how they motivate them to perform their military duty with excellence.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the role of socialist competition in the successful performance of the watch tasks. This year, at the initiative of fighting men in the Guards antiaircraft missile unit, commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel O. Fiktulin, the subunit is striving for the title of excellent company. Aware of their duty, the radarmen are doing their utmost and are achieving good results in the combat and political training. Specialists preparing to take over the next watch accept concrete socialist commitments: to reduce the time required to make the watch equipment combat-ready, to issue information promptly and accurately, to detect targets at maximum range, to conserve motor life and materials, and so forth. Competition to see that there are no laggards alongside the outstanding specialists has assumed great scope in our company. The main focus is upon assisting those who for one reason or another have fallen behind the outstanding men.

Special concern is shown for the new soldiers. The officers and the party and Komsomol activists conduct individual talks with them on the tasks involved in combat watch and on the specific aspects of the Radio Technical Troops. The newcomers are addressed by those excelling in combat and political training and by rated specialists. This helps the young fighting men comprehend the peculiarities of the work and to accept realistic commitments for a watch and fulfill them uncompromisingly. The best specialists help them to master the equipment and progressive work techniques. Private K. Aksenov is assisting Private S. Zhitkov, for example, and Private V. Lysyy is helping Private V. Novinskiy.

I must admit, however, that we do encounter certain difficulties in organizing the competition. Take just the following circumstance, for example. There are fighting men of various specialties on each shift, of course. How does one compare their successes? Which of them has handled his watch tasks best? It is not so simple to resolve these questions. When an operator has tracked several targets, let us say, we can come up with criteria for evaluating his work. The electrician, however, has not had a direct part in the work. How do we evaluate his performance? With the help of staff officers we have developed criteria for evaluating the efforts of each specialist in our subunit. They cover, among other things, the resolution of various hypothetical problems by those fighting men who are not directly involved in issuing radar information. This data serves as an objective basis for evaluating the efforts of all competition participants.

A great deal is done in the company to publicize the competition. There is a special stand in the Lenin room, where watch evaluations are posted. Photographs of those who consistently achieve good results are also displayed there.

The summing up of competition results, during which the watch results are always evaluated, also has an important role. This is then discussed in talks and radio programs and is reported in the wall newspaper, in

operational news sheets and bulletins. The experience of the best radarmen is extensively publicized, for example. They include Captain A. Zaporozhchenko, Private I. Ibraginov, an electrician, and Private V. Lysyy, a radio telegraphist. These fighting men are front-runners in the competition and acknowledged experts in their job.

It should be pointed out that a party, principled and objective approach is essential in surmising the competition results. It is not enough simply to post the evaluation. It is also necessary convincingly to show why, let us say, a certain fighting man did not fulfill an accepted commitment, where he erred and what must be done to eliminate the errors. It is also very important to evaluate not only the performance of the specialists but the moral aspects as well.

In conclusion, I would like to stress once again the fact that subunit personnel are aware of their responsibility for standing vigilant combat watch. Right now, at the responsible stage of summer combat training, the efforts of all our soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers are focused upon fulfilling the combat and political training plan and program, entirely and well, and upon carrying out unconditionally the socialist commitment accepted at the beginning of the training year. Therein lies the guarantee of good training for the military radarmen, a guarantee that any air target will be detected promptly and that not a single violator will go unpunished.

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INSTRUCTION ON MILITARY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

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[Article: "The Procedure for Military Service"]

[Text] Two hours are allocated for this subject. It is best to conduct the classes in the form of narration and lively, comprehensive discussion. It is important to help the students master the procedure for serving on active, regular duty in the Armed Forces of the USSR and to explain the soldier or sailor's duties, how to perform them in the best possible manner, the rights and benefits enjoyed by regular military personnel and their responsibility.

It is recommended that the class cover the following subjects: 1. The procedure by which soldiers and sailors perform active, regular military service. 2. The basic duties, rights and benefits of regular servicemen. 3. Know the duties of a fighting man in the Armed Forces of the USSR well and perform them conscientiously.

It is important to point out in a brief introduction to the class that military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the USSR is one of the most honorable of the duties imposed upon Soviet citizens by the Constitution of the USSR. The Soviet people feel a fervent love for their army, and the fighting men are enveloped in paternal concern. Our nation's youth go into military service with great eagerness to discharge their filial duty to their common state, to reliably defend the revolutionary conquests of socialism, the peace and progress of nations, in single formation with their combat friends under the Warsaw Pact.

Military service gives the young person the opportunity not only to acquire proficiency in a certain military job but also to realize the value of soldierly friendship, to know the feeling of belonging to a military collective, a part of that enormous force which the people have entrusted with safeguarding their peaceful labor. In the army the youth acquire new and diversified knowledge and receive the necessary physical conditioning. Speaking at the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that

the youth enter the military family without having graduated from the school of life. They return from the army, however, as graduates of the school of self-control and discipline, with technical and professional knowledge and political training.

The constitutional duty to serve in the ranks of the Armed Forces fully coincides with the personal convictions and interests of our youth, and the soldiers and sailors derive deep satisfaction from the fulfillment of this duty. This is clearly reflected in the great intensity of socialist competition to improve discipline, vigilance, the military training and combat readiness in every possible way. The young fighting men are faced with the responsible task of strengthening and developing the achievements of their predecessors, of moving steadfastly ahead, of achieving still more and of commemorating the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War. As the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work," stresses, to add to the glorious traditions of the army and navy, in which the service provides a remarkable school of labor and military training, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship. Soviet fighting men must be thoroughly aware of their duty to secure the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and to defend the cause of peace and socialism.

1. The Procedure by which Soldiers and Sailors Perform Active, Regular Military Service

As the instructor begins the presentation of the first subject, it is good to stress the fact that the Leninist principles underlying Soviet military organizational development constitute one of the sources of strength of the Armed Forces of the USSR. These principles are undeviatingly implemented by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. They are embodied in the procedure for performing military service in the Armed Forces of the USSR. This procedure includes the duties, rights and responsibility of servicemen. It is defined in the Constitution of the USSR, the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty," the military oath and military regulations, and orders issued by the USSR minister of defense. The special chapter on defending the socialist homeland, included for the first time in our nation's Fundamental Law, is filled with enormous theoretical and political meaning. Article No 31 of that chapter states: "Defending the socialist homeland is among the most important functions of the state and a concern of all the people.

"The Armed Forces of the USSR were created and universal military duty was instituted for purposes of protecting the socialist achievements and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

"It is the duty of the Armed Forces of the USSR to the people reliably to defend the socialist homeland and to be in a constant state of combat readiness insuring that any aggressor will be immediately repelled."

Defending the homeland, to the death if necessary, is more than the legal obligation. It has always been the desire of Soviet people in times of difficulty for our nation. One of the letters written by young patriots during the Civil War period, which it is impossible to read without emotion even today, contains the following lines: "We are still young. Some of us are 15, some 16 and some 17 years old, but we are ready to go into combat even now. We beg to be permitted to go with our fathers to defend the proletarian homeland...."

Performing their patriotic duty of defending the socialist homeland during the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people demonstrated mass heroism, courage and valor. The following is just one of numerous examples. It is described with amazing power by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his novel, "Malaya zemlya" [The Little Land].

"...On a stormy February night in 1943, a landing detachment commanded by Major Ts. S. Kunikov was landed in the western outskirts of Novorossiysk, after breaking fierce enemy resistance. Immediately prior to this, the heroes had taken a formal oath, which included the following words: "As we go into battle, we vow to the homeland that we will perform our duty bravely and skillfully, not sparing our lives to achieve victory over the enemy. We will sacrifice our will, our strength and our blood, drop by drop, for the happiness of our people, for you, fervently beloved homeland.... To move forward is and shall continue to be our only law." And the heroes remained true to that oath to the end. Numerous enemy attacks broke up against the iron staunchness of the defenders of Malaya zemlya, a thoroughly bullet-raked bridgehead of less than 30 square kilometers. The Malaya zemlya defenders held it for 223 days, exactly as long as required by the plans of the Soviet command. "History has known many heroic deeds by individuals," writes Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "but only in our great nation, only the Soviet people, led by our great party, have demonstrated that they are capable of mass heroism."

The propagandist brings to the attention of the students the fact that the current generation of fighting men have taken the combat baton from their fathers and older brothers. Fervent patriotists and internationalists, the Soviet people are selflessly fulfilling the duties placed upon them by our nation's Constitution. The Fundamental Law states that it is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR to defend the socialist homeland.

The requirements for performing military service are set forth in the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty," which was passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 12 October 1967. This law defines the principles and the procedure for providing the personnel for the Armed Forces and training the youth for military service and the procedure for conducting the draft, for serving in the military, for discharge into the reserve and for service in the reserve. It also establishes the rights, duties and responsibilities of servicemen and reservists. The various points contained in the law are designed to further strengthen the nation's defense capability and to build

of the Soviet Armed Forces. The propagandist points out the fact that every soldier and every sailor must know them well and fulfill them on a practical level in an exemplary manner. Just what are these points?

First of all, it should be pointed out that military service consists of active duty in the units and on ships and reserve duty. According to the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty," all male citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, regardless of racial or ethnic membership, religion, education, place of residence, social status or personal property, are required to perform active military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the USSR. Individuals on active military duty are called servicemen, while those in the reserve are known as reservists. They are all subdivided into soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, shore-based and seagoing warrant officers, and officer personnel. Officer personnel are, in turn, subdivided into junior officers (from lieutenant to captain inclusively); senior officers (from major to colonel inclusively); and higher officers (generals, admirals, marshals).

It is important to stress the fact that youth who have reached the age of 18 years by the time the draft is conducted are drafted into the Armed Forces. Individuals expressing a desire to study at military educational institutions are accepted at such institutions at the age of 17 years. They are considered to be on active military duty from the day they are registered as students or cadets. Military schools accept civilian youth, as well as soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers of all branches of troops, regardless of their specialty or term of service. Individuals entering military schools must have a completed secondary education and must be in a state of health permitting them to train at a military educational institution. Individuals are accepted up to the age of 21 years (as of 1 September of the year of admission). Servicemen can obtain detailed information on military schools and admission rules at their unit headquarters.

It is also advisable to tell the students about the fact that regular military personnel with a higher or secondary specialized education related to their chosen military occupation can become shore-based or seagoing warrant officers. They must first serve at least a year on active regular duty, however.

Sergeants and petty officers perform a large role in the army and navy. They are the direct superiors of the soldiers and sailors. They are trained mainly in training units. The best individuals from among the new servicemen are selected as candidates for junior commanders. The selection process stresses the good moral-political qualities, discipline, general education background and good volitional and physical conditioning essential to the junior commander.

Upon completing the course of training and successfully passing the required tests, the students are granted the basic rank "junior sergeant" ("petty officer second-class," in the navy). Thereafter, as promotions are made, the following consecutive ranks are granted--"sergeant" ("petty officer

first-class"), "senior sergeant" ("chief petty officer"), and "senior sergeant" ("chief ship's officer"). The basic sergeant and petty officer ranks may be granted in the unit or on the ship to those soldiers or sailors who are performing the duties of sergeants or petty officers who have good or excellent service ratings and demonstrate exemplary military discipline. They are first required to pass the tests specified in the established program. It is recommended that the program include the following instructive examples of service by outstanding sergeants and petty officers of the same subunit, unit or ship.

The Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty" specifies that military service is to be conducted twice a year: in May-June and November-December, 1960, additionally in April and October for forces located in the Far East and other areas. The term of active military service is computed from 1 July for those called up in May-June and from 1 January of the following year for those drafted in the second half of the year.

Soldiers (or sailors) and sergeants (or petty officers) are considered on military duty from the day they report to the military commissariat for shipment to a unit. The day upon which the documents discharging individuals into the reserve are received is the final day of active regular military service.

When new soldiers are officially listed on the muster roll of a unit of the corresponding branch of forces, in the case of sailors, they are awarded the basic military rank of "private" or "seaman." After this, they take the new fighter's orientation course, in which they learn the basic requirements of military service and the duties of servicemen. They study the stipulations of the military oath and military regulations. They take drill and tactical training classes. They study their personal weapon and learn to fire it. After completing the orientation course for the young soldier (or sailor), servicemen take the military oath and receive their assignments (sub-machine gunner, loader, driver, and so forth). Before being assigned to a combat ship sailors undergo training in their future specialty in special training subunits, as members of seagoing training crews.

The soldier (or sailor) completes his knowledge of the duties and skills required by his post after he is in the unit (or on the ship). Individuals assigned to posts requiring a rated specialist are granted the rating (driver-mechanic, operator or radio telegraphist third-, second- or first-class, or master driver, for example) after they have acquired practical experience and passed the proper exams.

The next military ranks of "private first class" and "senior seaman" are granted to the best privates and seamen as they are assigned to corresponding job slots. It is a great honor to attain this right. It should be pointed out at this point that advancement in the service depends upon the existence of vacant slots and upon service suitability. Priority in

Advancement is given to servicemen who have the skills rating and are outstanding in combat and political training and disciplined. By way of confirming this the instructor should cite examples of the best fighting men of the subunit, unit or ship and the right-flank men in socialist competition. It is a good thing to tell about their achievements and appeal to the students to attempt to emulate them, stressing the fact that the process of improving one's military skill is an unbroken one, that it continues throughout the entire service term.

And what are the service terms? The Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty" defines them as 2 years for soldiers and sergeants of the Soviet Army, shore units of the Navy and naval aviation, border and internal troops; 1 year for seamen and petty officers of ships, vessels and shore combat support units of the Navy and naval units of border troops. For individuals with a higher education drafted into active military duty, the service terms are the following: 1 year and 16 months for soldiers and sergeants of the Soviet Army, shore units of the Navy and the naval aviation, border and internal troops; 2 years for seamen and petty officers of ships, vessels and shore combat support units of the Navy and naval units of border troops. The USSR minister of defense is granted authority to retain servicemen on active military duty up to 2 months beyond the established service terms, when necessary, and to transfer them from one service of the Armed Forces (or branch of troops) to another, with a corresponding adjustment of service terms.

As a rule, soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers must serve in those units or on those ships to which they are assigned after being drafted or after undergoing training in training units. Transfers of regular servicemen are only permitted in connection with organizational steps or for other important reasons. Transfers for reasons of health are performed at the recommendation of a military medical board.

The students should then be told that upon discharge from the army, servicemen become reservists and serve in the reserve as a part of the Armed Forces' reserve.

The presentation of the first subject should be concluded by stressing the fact that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government demonstrate constant concern for the Armed Forces of the USSR. Among other ways, this concern is reflected in the recruitment procedure and the procedure for serving in the Armed Forces and in other matters pertaining to the organizational development and buildup of the army and navy. These are carried out in strict accordance with Soviet law.

It is recommended that the students be given several questions to check their assimilation of the material presented: 1. What does it say in the Constitution of the USSR about serving in the Soviet Armed Forces? 2. What is the procedure by which soldiers and sailors perform their active duty? 3. What is different about service in a specific subunit or unit or on a specific ship?

2. Basic Duties, Rights and Benefits of Regular Servicemen

As the instructor moves on to the second subject, he should point out the fact that our army has the closest possible ties with the people, whose interests it is expected to defend. Like all Soviet people, servicemen are citizens of our nation with full rights. "Servicemen and reservists called up for reserve training," Article 63 of the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty" states, "enjoy all of the rights and bear all of the responsibilities of citizens of the USSR as defined in the Constitution of the USSR." The fact that servicemen have the same basic rights and duties as all other citizens of our nation is one proof of the real democracy of our social system.

The Soviet State grants servicemen, the same as other citizens, with equal socioeconomic and political rights and personal liberties. It is important to stress the fact that servicemen have the right to material security. They receive pay, food, uniforms and quarters according to regulations set by the USSR Council of Ministers. Regular soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers are on full state subsistence and receive all of the above types of pay and allowances gratis. Letters mailed by or addressed to regular servicemen are also sent postage-free.

Like all citizens of the USSR, servicemen enjoy the right to health care. This care is provided by a well-organized medical service and by the provision of free, skilled medical aid, including free medicine.

One of the basic rights enjoyed by servicemen is the right to an education. While serving on regular duty they expand their political knowledge, studying under special programs. Many soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers acquire a new specialty in the army, in which they continue to work after discharge into the reserve, or receive advanced training in a specialty acquired prior to their induction.

Servicemen discharged into the reserve are accepted at VUZ's under the same terms as individuals with 2 years of practical work experience; they are accepted at tekhnikums within 2 years following their discharge, on a non-competitive basis if they score well on the entrance exams. After being discharged into the reserve the most worthy fighting men may receive authorization for enrollment in preparatory courses for entering VUZ's. Such authorizations, which issued by the command at the recommendation of party, Komsomol or general personnel meetings, are valid for a period of one year.

The right to rest and relaxation as provided by the Constitution of the USSR applies to servicemen. In accordance with this right, fighting men are granted 8 hours a day for sleeping, as well as time to satisfy their personal needs. Personnel have one day off every week. No classes or work are scheduled on that day or on state holidays. The work shift is reduced by 2 hours on days preceding days off.

Article 40 of our nation's Fundamental Law servicemen, along with other citizens, have the right to participate in the running of state and public affairs. They are elected deputies to the soviets and participate in public-political activities in party, Komsomol and other public organizations. Many of them serve as members of people's control posts and groups functioning in the army and navy and as people's assessors on military tribunals. The instructor might present the following figures: More than 17,000 fighting men are deputies to the soviets, as well as members of rayon, city oblast and central party organs; 314 servicemen were among the delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress.

Soviet fighting men have the right to enjoy cultural developments. The army and navy have for this purpose an elaborate system of soldier's, sailor's and officer's clubs and libraries. Every unit has television sets and movie projectors. Films are shown for the personnel at least twice a week. Visits to museums, theaters and exhibits and meetings with writers, scientists and cultural figures are widespread.

The Constitution of the USSR grants servicemen freedom to engage in scientific, technical and artistic creative activities. Fighting men are active in amateur artistic activities and fine arts workshops and are members of performing groups and creative arts societies of the editorial boards of army and navy newspapers. Technical creative activities have assumed broad scope among servicemen in the army and navy.

It is important to stress the fact that along with the great social and economic and political rights and liberties granted our servicemen, great demands are also made of them. It is recommended that the propagandists read and explain to the students articles 62 and 63 of the Constitution, which state that it is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR to defend the socialist homeland and that it is the honored duty of Soviet citizens to serve in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. It must be pointed out that the duties of servicemen are defined in greater detail in the pertinent laws, the Statute on Performing Active, Regular Military Service and orders issued by the USSR minister of defense.

The basic duties of servicemen are explained briefly but very thoroughly in the military oath. The taking of the oath has great moral-political and legal significance. From that moment on the serviceman acquires all of the service rights and bears service responsibilities.

The requirements made of Soviet fighting men are explained in greater detail in military regulations. Regulations fully govern the lives, the day-to-day existence and the combat work of the troops. Absolute adherence to regulations is mandatory for all fighting men.

The Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces state that the soldier (or sailor) is responsible for the precise and timely fulfillment of the duties imposed upon him and of his assigned tasks, as well as for the

state of his weapon and of combat and other equipment with which he is entrusted. He is required to be fully cognizant of his duties as a soldier in the Armed Forces of the USSR and to observe Soviet laws and the military oath as something sacred and inviolable; to be vigilant and devoted to the cause and the interests of the Soviet State and the Communist Party and to spare neither effort nor his very life in order to achieve this.

The soldier (and sailor) must study military affairs conscientiously and memorize conscientiously and thoroughly everything taught him by his commanders (or chiefs); to perform his service duties in accordance with the requirements in military regulations; to perform the orders and commands of his commanders (or chiefs) irreproachably, precisely and rapidly; to be brave and disciplined; to avoid committing unbecoming acts and to restrain himself from the same; to guard military and state secrets strictly; to show respect for commanders (or chiefs) and superiors and to observe rules of military courtesy and conduct and those governing saluting; to master his weapon and always keep it cleaned, repaired and ready for combat, and his equipment as well.

The soldier (or sailor) is also required to know the positions, military ranks and names of his immediate superiors, up to the division (or squadron) commander inclusive; to protect state property, his uniform, clothing and footwear, to mend them promptly and neatly and to clean them each day and store them in the proper place; to observe rules of personal and public hygiene; to strictly observe safety measures when handling weapons, when working with combat and other equipment and in other situations, and to observe fire safety rules; to obtain permission from the section commander whenever it is necessary to be absent from the unit (or subunit) and report to him upon returning; to be always in uniform and neatly dressed; when outside the unit, to conduct himself with dignity and honor and to avoid violations of public order and unbecoming acts toward the population.

It is essential that the propagandist explain the essence of these requirements and stress the importance of their precise observance by every soldier and sailor. During the class it should be pointed out that disciplined servicemen who diligently study military affairs receive awards for their patriotic work. It is recommended that the instructor enumerate the awards applying to soldiers and sailors (see Article 22 of the Disciplinary Code of the USSR Armed Forces) and show the service record cards of the best soldiers or sailors of the subunit, unit or ship. It is also advisable to mention the penalties which are imposed upon negligent fighting men (see Article 48 of the Disciplinary Code of the USSR Armed Forces).

The fact must be stressed that our party and government manifest constant concern for raising the political and cultural level of servicemen and improving their material welfare. There is a large number of benefits and

is always for fighting men in various areas of social and economic and cultural life. Just what are these benefits and advantages?

Time spent on active military duty in the Armed Forces of the USSR is included in the total work time. The ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies and the directors of enterprises and establishments are required to provide servicemen discharged into the reserve with a job commensurate with their specialty and experience, no later than 1 month from the day of application. Individuals employed prior to being drafted into the army retain the right to employment at their former enterprise. Fighting men desiring to work at komsomol shock construction projects may obtain travel and accommodation authorizations in the unit komsomol committee or bureau.

Regular servicemen retain the housing which they occupied prior to being drafted. They retain the right to it for a period of 6 months following their discharge from the army.

Individuals called up for active military duty while studying at educational institutions are entitled to enroll in the same course of study at the same educational institution upon being discharged into the reserve.

The state grants servicemen a number of tax benefits. They are exempt from the payment of income taxes on all types of monetary payments received in the unit. Neither individuals on active, regular military duty nor their wives pay the taxes imposed upon single persons.

Agricultural tax abatements have been established for those farms and individuals not members of a kolkhoz, one of the members of which, while registered as a member of the farm, is on active military duty. If no able-bodied individuals remain in the family, except for the wife or mother of the serviceman, with children below the age of 8 years, the farm is exempted from the payment of agricultural tax. Regular servicemen and their families are also exempted from the payment of rent for the ground and taxes on the buildings belonging to them, if space in such buildings is not rented out.

The Soviet State cares for the families of servicemen. Within a period of a month from the date of application, ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies are required to find jobs for the wives of individuals called up for active military duty and to place their children in kindergartens or nurseries regardless of the departmental affiliation of such establishments. The state pays the wives of regular servicemen monthly monetary aid for children.

The following must be explained when benefits provided for families of servicemen are discussed. Local authorities are only authorized to grant benefits upon receipt of special certification issued to the serviceman by the unit commander once for the entire service period.

The fact should then be stressed that the procedure established by the army and navy is aimed at providing the serviceman with the best conditions for performing his honored duties and thoroughly developing his moral, political and combat qualities. The students should be acquainted with the main tasks of the subunit, unit or ship, and it should be explained that the schedule included in the schedule is based on the demands of military service and is designed to create the necessary living conditions for servicemen.

One of the guarantees that the rights extended a serviceman while he is in the army is the procedure for protesting illegal acts by officials. According to the Disciplinary Code he can submit a complaint about illegal acts or violations of rights pertaining to him on the part of superiors or about violations of the rights and privileges established for servicemen. The pertinent articles of the regulations should be explained to the fighting men. In the process it is important to stress the fact that regulations require that superiors must resolutely and firmly demand the observance of discipline and order from their subordinates and that they not let a single violation go without action. When a subordinate violates discipline, the superior, as a commander, depending upon the circumstances, must either reprimand him or suspend him from service duties or take disciplinary action against him. A serviceman is materially liable under civilian law for any loss caused by him while on duty. The performance of his service duties. The strictest liability is legal liability entailing serious consequences for individuals committing crimes. The conditions and the procedure for bringing individuals to criminal account, as well as the limitations, are therefore strictly stipulated by law.

The instructor should conclude his presentation of the article with the following saying that it is not an easy matter to serve in the army, but it is a noble one. The people provide modern weapons for the fighting men in order to guard their peaceful labor. This trust places great obligations upon them. At the same time, it evokes a feeling of pride in our homeland, pride in belonging to the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR and a desire to perform the sacred constitutional duty in the best possible manner.

The propagandist gives the students questions to determine how well they have understood his presentation of the material: 1. What are the basic rights of regular servicemen? 2. What benefits does the state grant its armed defenders and members of their families? 3. Describe the basic duties of the soldier (or sailor).

1. Know the Duties of the Serviceman in the Armed Forces of the USSR and Fulfill Them Conscientiously

How does one achieve success in the military service? This question is of interest to everyone who has become a soldier. It is important that the propagandist base his answer upon the combat development of outstanding fighting men of the subunit, unit or ship. The correct approach would be to remind the students that the Soviet individual continues the all-round development of his personality in the ranks of the Armed Forces, based on ideological-political, military and moral indoctrination.

Political classes have an exceptional large role in the fighting man's development. They help to develop in the military personnel profound ideological conviction, an active outlook on life, an aware attitude toward military duty and great political vigilance. It is there, in the political classes, that soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers develop the skills required to study political literature on their own and the ability to think with scope, to appraise events correctly and derive proper conclusions from them for their service. This is why it is necessary during the very first lessons actively to engage in the process of accumulating political knowledge and to derive the maximum possible benefit from each minute of training. This will help the men perform the tasks facing the subunit, unit or ship more intelligently and will create a solid foundation for succeeding in the service and for the irreproachable fulfillment of regulation requirement and military duty.

The contemporary situation and the severity and complexity of the class struggle on the ideological front place great demands upon the ideological-political indoctrination of the fighting men. The CPSU Central Committee draws our attention to this fact once again in its decree, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work." The decree stresses the need to further strengthen the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces.

It is important to focus the students' attention upon the fact that considerable successes are ordinarily achieved in the combat and political training by that soldier or sailor who is familiar with the regulations and always acts in strict accordance with them. The first thing the young fighting man should do is to study them conscientiously and attempt to understand the principles contained in the regulations in order that they might become his guide to action. The articles contained in the regulations creatively summarize the extremely rich history of our army and navy and reflect the achievements of Soviet military science and the practical training and indoctrination of the personnel. It is with good reason that the regulations are frequently referred to as an encyclopedia of military information. The fighting man will find therein the answers to all his questions pertaining to the procedure for performing his military service, the daily combat training, the daily life of servicemen and their relationships.

One of the main requirements made of the Soviet fighting man by the oath and regulations is that he be vigilant and strictly guard Soviet and state secrets. Vigilance with respect to the Soviet fighting man means closely following the intrigues of the enemy and being in a constant state of readiness to frustrate the enemy's aggressive plans.

This is essential to every specialist. Lacking a social base in our nation for the recruitment of spies, foreign intelligence agencies hope to gather secret information literally bit by bit, with the aid of those who love to talk, braggarts, careless and morally unstable citizens. We should never forget this fact, not for a single minute. The duties performed by all soldiers and sailors, after all, to one degree or another, give them access to state and military secrets.

It is important to remind the students of the fact that Soviet agents are interested in many things. Beginning with the well-known, one would think--as the specific features of the Soviet fighting men, the license numbers of military vehicles, the various military documents and military pay and allowances, and such important information as missile launching positions, the locations of military airfields, the amount and type of cargo hauled up offshootments, and so forth. They are highly interested in information on the activities of our defense industry, the locations, strength, and armaments of troops and naval forces, plans for official training of the personnel and the results. Service-related information therefore be avoided outside the unit--on the street, in public transport facilities and in other public places. The same rule should be followed in personal correspondence with family members and relatives.

In all cases vigilance requires absolute observance of the rules governing the handling of secret documents, the conduct of radio transmissions and telephone conversations, and so forth. Every act of the fighting man should be characterized by vigilance. Vigilance is of double importance, however, when standing guard and performing watch duty. Fighting men on guard duty are entrusted with the security and defense of critical and important military and state facilities. They are vested with broad authority, including the right to employ their weapon, if necessary, in order resolutely to eradicate activities by enemy scouts and saboteur elements. Thanks to their great alertness, assiduous observation, and readiness, Soviet fighting men on guard duty frequently detect enemy spies and prevent incidents. The following example can be presented as an illustration.

While at his post, Junior Sergeant N. Rybakov noticed as one of the vehicles passing by the building which he was guarding slowed down, drove to the end of the street and then turned back. Something made of glass flashed in the passenger's hands. "An objective camera lens," the guard surmised, and pressed the alarm button. The suspects were detained. The film taken from them showed that the foreign "tourists" had photographed the guarded building and military personnel emerging from it. The junior sergeant's great alertness thus helped to disarm the spies.

Military discipline is one of the most evident and characteristic features of service in the army and navy. Discipline is the most important Leninist principle underlying the organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces and one of the basic components of good combat readiness for the troops. V. I. Lenin pointed out that the army requires discipline developed to the highest degree and appealed for discipline and subordination to be implemented with relentless strictness (see "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 39, p 35; vol 41, p 146).

The role of discipline and organization on the part of all personnel in the army and navy has now increased many times over. Special speed, precision and firmness in the performance of assigned tasks are required of even small military teams, of every soldier and sailor, in modern combat. Sun-tzu's famous words, "A single instant can provide victory," are quite valid today. That instant can only be gained through good organization, efficiency and iron discipline.

What are the components of the Soviet fighting man's discipline? It is beneficial to acquaint the students with those articles of the Disciplinary Code of the USSR Armed Forces which reveal the nature of Soviet military discipline and its requirements. It is important to stress the fact that diverse political, technical military and special knowledge and the solidly mastered science of soldiering serve as the basis for the development of the fighting man's convictions. The convictions, in turn, make it possible for him to perform as dictated by the duty of an armed defender of the socialist homeland in any situation, even the most difficult.

It is not enough, however, simply to know how to conduct oneself. One must also know how to perform properly and develop the required practical skills. It is important to learn how to perform everything—from drill movements and the rules for handling personal weapons and performing service duties to the competent operation of the complex combat equipment in the field, on the march, in the air, on an ocean cruise, and if necessary, in battle as well. Solid discipline thus helps the fighting man in the service, develops bravery and forges real strength of character.

The main demand made of the USSR Armed Forces is that of remaining in a constant state of combat readiness. A high level of combat readiness has become especially great today, when nuclear missiles and other powerful means of destruction create the real danger of their being employed unexpectedly by an aggressor. Making active use of the myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat," the enemies of normal relations and peaceful cooperation from the imperialist camp are attempting to restrain the process of detente and are sowing the seeds of distrust among nations. And the greater the contribution made by our nation to the strengthening of peace, the more zealously our foes slander the policy of the Soviet Union and campaign for increased military budgets and for a buildup of the arms race. The quantity of weapons in many imperialist nations, however, already considerably exceeds the level required for their security. This is why we must demonstrate great vigilance, constantly strengthen the nation's defense capability and improve the combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

Combat readiness is a vast concept. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, has stressed, combat readiness is a fusion of the technical equipment of our troops and their military training and the moral-political, psychological and physical conditioning and organization of each Soviet fighting man and his readiness to perform great feats in order to fulfill his military duty to the homeland.

In order for the Armed Forces to remain on a high level of combat readiness, every serviceman must know his duties thoroughly and perform them skillfully and conscientiously. Success in the service accompanies those who know the laws, orders and regulations well and who follow them knowledgeably in their military work. There is no other way to achieve good results in the political, physical and technical training. A deep inner conviction as to the expediency of the laws and the legal standards included in the military oath and regulations, which the fighting man to act always in strict accordance with the requirements contained therein, becomes a habit in his conduct and spreads to his military actions.

As he wraps up his presentation of the third subject, the propagandist should stress the fact that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are steadfastly pursuing a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. The Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist commonwealths are making a great effort in the complex international situation to insure the peace and security of our peoples. The conclusion of the second phase of the Sino-Soviet American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II) constitutes a great success for the policy of peace and relaxation of international tensions. At the same time, the CPSU cannot ignore the fact that imperialism remains a source of serious military danger. It was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that although imperialism's possibilities for aggression have now been significantly curtailed, its nature has not changed. Therefore, we must remain constantly ready to frustrate its aggressive aims directed against the USSR and other nations of the socialist commonwealths. In single formation with fighting men of the fraternal armies, the Soviet land's defenders are manning their post vigilantly and reliably, guarding the peaceful and creative labor of the Soviet people, the pillars of communism, and the historic achievements of socialism.

In conclusion the propagandist briefly explains the tasks facing the subunit, unit or ship and orients the fighting men toward the diligent study of military affairs and conscientious work for the security of our great socialist homeland.

It is recommended that the students be given several questions to test their grasp of the material presented: 1. Why is it essential to know the duties of the Soviet fighting men well and to perform them skillfully and conscientiously? 2. What demands does a high level of combat readiness place upon the soldier and sailor? 3. Describe the basic tasks facing the subunit, the unit or ship.

By way of preparing for these classes the fighting men should listen to a recording of V. I. Lenin's speech "An Appeal to the Red Army" and should view the documentary film chronicles "Loyal Sons of the People," "I Will Be a Soldier of the Homeland" and "Sentries of Peace" and frames from the filmstrips "Loyal to Lenin's Legacy," "Vigilance Is Our Weapon" and "Be Worthy of the Glory of our Fathers." Sheets 6-7, 9, 10, and 11 from the

... should be used. On the eve of the classes, it is recommended that meetings and discussions be set up for the new recruits with veterans of the unit or ship and with soldiers and sailors who have achieved excellent success in the military service.

APPENDIX FOR PROPAGANDISTS

1. V. I. Lenin, speech delivered at a general conference of workers and Red Army men in Boguzhskoy-Simonovskiy Rayon on 13 May 1920, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 41, pp 120-121.
2. "Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," Articles 26-32, 62-63.
3. L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Party's current tasks in the area of foreign and domestic policy," in "Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Politizdat, 1976, pp 75-76, 81, 87.
4. L. I. Brezhnev, "Malaya zemlya" [The Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands].
5. "Law of the USSR 'On Universal Military Duty'," chs I, II, IV, VIII.
6. "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work," a decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, PRAVDA, 6 May 1979.
7. A. F. Ustinov, "Strengthen Our Homeland's Power," PRAVDA, 24 February 1979.
8. A. F. Ustinov, a speech delivered at a reception held in the Kremlin in honor of military academy graduates, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 30 June 1979.
9. "Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces."
10. "Disciplinary Code of the USSR Armed Forces."
11. "Statute on the Performance of Active, Regular Military Duty in the Soviet Army and Navy."

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

In the Ukrainian SSR

Material VOTENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed by [redacted] no. 1
pp 10-11

[Article by Maj Gen P. Dubrova, deputy chief of staff for [redacted] of Ukrainian SSR CD: "Civil Defense: An Effective [redacted]"

[Text] The active work of CD sections of oblast and city "Znaniye" [redacted] and rayon section lecture groups largely determines the success of civil defense propaganda. Here is where the chief propagandist forces are concentrated in the person of various specialists, CD staff workers, and officers and generals of the reserve and retired.

The CPSU CC decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" and works by L. I. Brezhnev entitled "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] had a decisive influence on improving CD propaganda, particularly verbal propaganda.

The CD section of the Kiev City "Znaniye" Society headed by city CD assistant chief of staff Col (Res) R. Akhmedzyanov has gained positive experience. A firm propaganda aktiv has formed in the section which has diversified knowledge and much working experience. In addition to staff workers, it includes many war and labor veterans. Reserve generals K. Savas'yanov and N. Yefimov, reserve colonels V. Reznikov and I. Adrilovich, and others have spoken for many years on CD subjects. Students particularly liked the lectures by colonels L. Chernykh and I. Dobryi, who tell in a popular and lively manner about the importance of civil defense in a modern war.

The Society's city organization keeps a close watch on the work of lecturers' groups in the rayons, periodically hears reports by the directors, reviews lectures and gives methods help in elaborating new topics. The primary requirement placed on them is to offer students systematized knowledge. For this reason lecture groups at enterprises, in establishments and under housing and housing-maintenance sections where the composition of the audience is more or less permanent receive universal approval.

This form of propaganda has become stable at the Arsenal Plant (anti V. I. Lenin), at the Kristall Production Association, in a ship construction and repair yard and in other enterprises.

(Ch. Ives). N. Berestenko, a lecturer of the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast organization of the "Znaniye" Society, won popularity through his very rich knowledge and love of propagandistic work. For many years he headed an MPVO (local air defense) staff and then the oblast CD staff. V. Tkachenko, a participant of the Battle of Stalingrad, proved himself to be a vigorous propagandist. He was awarded the Order of Lenin for courage and valor displayed during the war years. As a rule, the veteran's lectures are full of interesting examples and businesslike conclusions and recommendations.

We have many such sections and propagandists who work on a volunteer basis. Their creative labor and active struggle for including the populace in civil defense activities makes a tangible contribution to the military-patriotic indoctrination of citizens and the shaping of ideological conviction and a communist awareness.

But it must be admitted that it is not everywhere that CD sections are making full use of opportunities for conducting vigorous civil defense propaganda. At times they number 15-20 persons, but only 5-7 give lectures or briefings. The section in the Sakskiy Rayon of Krymskaya Oblast consists of 14 propagandists, but only two persons speak on CD subjects, and then only from time to time. But alas, there are rayons and enterprises where lecture groups do nothing at all, although they have been formally established by the appropriate party committees. The lecture groups in Makarovskiy Rayon of Kiyevskaya Oblast and in Petrovskiy and Novobarkhangel'skiy rayons of Kirovogradskaya Oblast are only on the books but perform no work. The reason apparently lies in the fact that supervision over their work is poor on the part of the CD staffs.

It also happens, unfortunately, that in being concerned about the number of lectures, section heads forget about their quality. Facts also are encountered of a tolerant attitude toward presentations under long outmoded lesson plans. The fact is that life goes on and the people's cultural standard continues to rise, and a propagandist cannot help but consider this. It is also not everywhere that concern is shown for training and increasing the qualifications of lecturers and they are not always given scientific methods assistance.

In an attempt to improve the state of affairs and attract the most qualified lecture personnel, the organizational-executive bureau of the presidium of the "Znaniye" Society board of Ukrainian SSR decided to hold a republic competitive review this year for best oblast (city) section in civil defense propaganda. It is also recommended that such reviews be conducted in the lowest propaganda elements.

The objective of the competition is to improve the quality of the work on the organizational and methodological level of the defense of the region.

"Znanie" Society organizations of Vuktyrskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Leningradskaya, Ternopol'skaya and other oblasts are actively engaged in the competition. They joined in the republic competitive review and elaborated plans for the competition. Organizational strengthening is carried out in various forms: by appointing lecturers and for giving methodical help to lecturers. It is planned to hold the competition with them and generalize and disseminate the experience of the competition. Lectures and seminars which have been prepared and held in the practice to discuss them. The accounting for lecture and seminar work has been put in order.

Oblast competitive reviews also have been announced for the oblast lecture group. For example, the president of the oblast "Znanie" Society organization stipulated a competitive review for reports that a broad array of workers, Soviet apparatus, of CD staffs and courses, specialists in the economy, military districts of educational institutions, etc. are in the reserve or retired be brought in to give lectures. The "Znanie" Society points and oblast CD staff for the competition group leaders and rayon CD chiefs of staff. These measures have resulted in the competition review and determined its tasks, which is assistance to mass political work of CD staffs in the preparation and during CD exercises, mobilizing campaigns and days.

The Cherkasskaya Oblast CD section announced a contest for the oblast lecture. The rayon held courses and seminars for many lecturers of staff and lecturers on matters of expanding and improving all forms of all propaganda. Representatives of the oblast "Znanie" Society organization made a check of the status of verbal CD propaganda in Chernukhskiy and Zhashkovskiy rayons. In the former, the lecture group is headed by the active and energetic Maj (Res) A. Pavchenko. The lecturers are briefed regularly on the contemporary level of development of the Armed Forces and on CD tasks, and they are given methodical help. The group's monthly plans indicate the location, time and type of presentation planned. It has become the rule in the rayon to invite civil defense lecturers to all courses and seminars conducted by the party raykom of the rayispolkom.

Many good words also can be said about the work of the Zhashkovskiy Rayon lecture group. It has 14 persons, headed by experienced propagandist G. Vinogradov. Lecture groups have been set up in all the rayon's villages and there is a civil defense presentation there once a month without fail.

Even now it can be concluded that the republic competitive review helped activate all forms of verbal propaganda. For example, the topical evenings, entitled "Civil Defense is a Matter of the Whole People" are conducted at national economic installations of Bryanskaya Oblast. Secretaries of the party committee and Komsomol committee and the installation CD chief of staff participated in preparation of such an evening at the Givastroymashina Plant. The

Evening was opened by plant director V. Veselovskiy, who told about the role of civil defense in protecting the country's rear areas. There were interesting presentations by Great Patriotic War participants and CD activists. Then training films and documentary newsreels were shown. And at the Household Chemistry Plant such an evening began by a talk by party bureau secretary V. Klemenchuk. Veteran G. Spichkin told about the heroic deeds of MPVD fighters in the Great Patriotic War. There was a good evening of questions and answers held at the Simferopol' Medical Institute on the subject "Injurious factors of antitank weapons and methods of defense against them."

CD monthlong campaigns have become traditional at enterprises of Khar'kovskaya Oblast. Here is an assessment of them by L. Dovzhikov, director of an oil extracting plant:

"The various civil defense activities at the plant not only do not interfere with fulfilling production plans, but to the contrary, they increase labor productivity. The workers draw themselves up, as it were. They have a finer-tuned sense of responsibility for themselves and for the collective as a whole. Suffice it to say that our infractions of labor discipline are sharply reduced during the monthlong campaign."

And here is one further plus. Thanks to the contest there was a noticeable increase in the number of publications in newspapers and in radio broadcasts on various civil defense topics, and there was greater interest in its activities.

The republic's civil defense entities are concerned for explaining to parents their responsibility for the children's protection. This work is being done at national economic installations, in schools, in housing and housing-maintenance sections and in house managements. Oblast and city CD staffs have developed special lectures and briefings on this subject. And the republic contest jury believes that focusing the attention of CD sections and lecture groups on propaganda of this matter will be of great importance in determining the prizewinning places.

As we can see, lecture propaganda is an effective form of communist indoctrination of the workers. And it is our task to improve it constantly and achieve greater effectiveness.

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Moscow VOYENNOYE ZHANIYE in Russian - 4, Ser. 74, 1980, pp. 11-12

[Article by N. Mogilnitskiy, Assistant CD chief of staff for Voronezhskaya Oblast: "Following the Example of the Fathers"]

[Excerpts] During the Great Patriotic War, when a threat loomed over the oblast, local party entities sent the best party members in units of commissars and other political workers of MPVO. These people, along with political instructors and agitators of self-defense teams, were in the front. They gave intelligible and persuasive political work every day, explained the political and military situation, called for exemplary performance of MPVO tasks and by their devotion and courage attracted the fighting men to perform selfless actions.

But even after the war its echo would sound here and there in the oblast soil. Just on the grounds of the Septimovskiy Rayon, the deadly "surprises" were discovered 16 times in 1945-1946, with the neutralization of defense soldiers and personnel of garrison formations.

These examples of steadfastness and selflessness of the fathers and brothers even today help civil defense political workers instill in the fighters a readiness to act courageously under any circumstances. Stories about their exploits help shape high moral-political and ideological qualities in the personnel. It is for this purpose that the political workers arrange meetings with veterans and today they tell about their exploits by MPVO fighting men and commanders who, working shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers, made a worthy contribution to having our native city awarded the Order of Patriotic War 1st Class. At the same time the political workers see to it that the grand combat and labor traditions of residents of Voronezhskaya Oblast are not only preserved, but multiplied. In telling about the labor successes of countrymen, about leaders of socialist competition, about the exploits of CD personnel in combating natural disasters and about exemplary accomplishment of missions during exercises, they call on the formation fighters to follow these examples.

And they are becoming more and more numerous. When a worker at a yard of a power plant came in contact with electrical current, Komsomol member and medical team agitator Nadiya Boredkina immediately gave the necessary assistance and saved him. When electric power lines wereiced up this winter, some farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes were left without power or water. Civil defense formations went out in concert to do battle with this misfortune. They quickly started up a self-contained generator of the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhos of Verkhnemamonoskiy Rayon and prepared dug wells for use. The personnel were inspired by the skilled actions of Komsomol party committee secretary I. Meshcheryakov; animal protection team political officer livestock specialist V. Belokrylova; plant protection

... political ... agricultural seed grower S. Bunev, drivers R. Sotnikov and V. Zheglin and other party members. By the way, all of them worked excellently later in an integrated installation exercise.

The collective of the Kordmezh Aviation Plant enjoys good renown in the oblast. It was awarded the Order of Lenin for successes in labor. The aviation construction personnel also achieved good indicators in accomplishing civil defense tasks. They worked excellently in exercises. M. Bunev, deputy commander for political affairs of a composite detachment, and his assistants put a great deal of work into this.

Bunev himself is a participant of the Great Patriotic War and was awarded the Order of Red Star, the medal "For Combat Merit" and other medals, and received the Order "Biblen of Honor" for vital peacetime work. A. Sukachev, T. Sukharev, K. Korobeynikov and other political workers accomplished exercises missions in exemplary fashion. For example, it was not easy to negotiate the obstacle course. There were obstructions, fire and caustic smoke all about. Being well trained, Sgt (Res) V. Popov, the party group organizer, was first to undergo the test, inspiring his subordinates to follow him boldly. Political instructor A. Dubrezrakova not only gave rapid and skilled assistance to victims, but also managed to notice which of the medical team personnel distinguished themselves and told about this efficiently in operational newsheets.

The political workers of today's civil defense formations are party members with experience in party work who have a good general education and special training and who often are reserve soldiers. They are the production leaders, the "beacons," who enjoy respect in their collectives. In working with the people, the political workers themselves learn constantly, improve their knowledge in CD courses, and there learn the methods and means of population protection. Ways to increase operating stability of enterprises, the organization and conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction operations and other matters. But primary attention in the courses is given to a study of the forms and methods of party-political work within the civil defense system. During classes the political workers visit the CD training point and one of the national economic installations, and meet with responsible workers of local party entities.

The oblast also practices other forms for training political workers: seminars, instructional classes, and lectures conducted at national economic installations according to the plans of party organizations. But as experience shows, the best school for improving their skills are the integrated installation exercises. We therefore ensure that every political worker practices his duties and acquires diversified experience as a political worker during preparations for the exercises and in the exercises themselves.

Oblast party organizations and formation political workers now are persistently seeking ways to improve their work in order to respond through specific deeds to the CPSU CC decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work."

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Figure 1

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

and experience.

Selection Training Competition

Magazine VOYENNOYE ZNANIYE in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
pp 13-1

Editorial A. Martynov, CD chief of staff of Estoniskaya GRES (State Regional Electric Power Station): "Chief of Staff's Rostrum: But How Compare?"

[Text] Comrade V. Kurochkin writes in his article that the need was at hand to "bring competition conditions closer to actual conditions," in which they already had gained experience. They held competitions simultaneously with all formations and in a uniform tactical situation. But with whom is the ~~technically~~ ~~medical~~ medical team and other teams to be compared? For example, a firefighting team cannot be compared with an emergency technical team, because they perform different tasks by the specific nature of their actions. Different norms exist for them and consequently different competition conditions. That means there must be a minimum of two small formations of the same purpose in the competition. Otherwise, with whom are they to be compared?

Perhaps this is no competition, but a special tactical exercise at Comrade Kurochkin's place where all problems of coordination are worked? And perhaps they are held in an integrated manner, including different formations for working specialized problems?

The factor of moral and material incentives is no less important in achieving the final result of competitions. For example, we had city competitions of medical stations. The medical station of our installation, headed by I. Rukina, took a winning place. The city CD chief issued an order for installation CD chiefs to commend the participants who distinguished themselves. But this remained on paper. Later there were other competitions at the city level, but the medical station personnel no longer had the incentive. It is not necessary at all for each person to be presented a gift after competitions. More attention simply has to be given by inviting them on a tour, to the theater or to the movies.

The author of the article writes that at some installations the formations are taken out of the city on the day of competition, and at others they compete in training compounds. Of course, the conditions for competitions vary at installations, and so they are developed by special commissions. Here in Narva formation competitions are held at any time of the training year, but they are especially active during civil defense days at the conclusion of the training year. It is lively in the city CD training compound on this day. A rescue team competes on an equal status with a rescue team, a firefighting team with the same kind of formation, and so on, so that the principle of comparability of results is fully observed. This is proper. The individual expertise of personnel has to be honed and they must be readied on this basis for coordinated actions.

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Pravda VOYENNOYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
pp 12-13

Letter by V. Mirovnikov, CD chief of staff of the Moscow Garrison
Initiator: "Chief of Staff's Answer With True Frequency" (p. 12)

[Text] I fully agree with Comrade Vorobeyev: The competitions that are
intended for working in devastated areas must be held. L. M. (p. 13)

But what happens with us at times? Only minimal personnel
is a great deal of show, but the situation in which they operate is
simulative, with conditionalities and indulgences involved. The
neither fires nor destruction nor other complications. There are
workers, firefighters or scouts never with whom they must
must coordinate constantly. Without this it is practically impossible to
count on success in performing the general plan.

Competitions represent a check and a reinforcement of training. They
then have to approximate the actual situation in as many ways as
participants perform their missions together, where they learn to
mutual assistance, temper the will and improve their physical
physical training.

Only in this condition will competitions take place with greatest effect
and the best time and efforts be repaid a hundredfold

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Initiator: Letter on Competition

Pravda VOYENNOYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
pp 12-13

Letter by Yu. Vorobeyev, head of rayon CD courses: "Chief of Staff's
Answer, Not for All Formations"

[Text] The method of conducting competitions suggested by Comrade Karamchin
concerns those nonmilitary formations which will operate together in a
center or destruction. But we have many formations for a strictly special
purpose, and in organizing their competitions a different approach apparently
is required.

Take the shelter service teams, for example. They are intended for main-
taining the constant readiness of protective structures to receive people
at the "Air Alert" signal and to ensure order and accident-free operation
of internal equipment. The duties of commanders and personnel of these
formations are vast and very responsible. Their precise and rapid accom-
plishment is achieved not only through practical training under a special
program but, as practice shows, also by systematic competitions held with
them.

high competitions are held yearly in Obtyabr'skiy Rayon of Kishinev, and I would like to share some of the experience.

We select for the competitions a shelter which has been placed in full readiness. In so doing we set up several points at which the techniques and actions inherent to commanders and personnel of the service team are performed.

As a rule, we begin with a check of the teams' outfitting and theoretical knowledge. Then the competitors act in response to warning signals and in emergency situations and pass the appropriate norms. We give a great deal of attention to placing the internal equipment and instruments in readiness. Competitions coincide with the performance of techniques of decontaminating individual protective gear and partial personal decontamination.

We discuss results of competition by shelter service teams at a conference of installation CD chiefs of staff. We widely disseminate the winners' experience.

It is apparently necessary to preserve the already established and time-tested forms of competition for these and other special formations of a strictly specific purpose.

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In an Automotive Repair Plant

From VOYENNOYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
pp 14-15

[Article by V. Pertsev, CD chief of staff of plant in Ostrogozhsk: "Chief of Staff's Rostrum: With a Fighting Spirit"]

[Text] The study of foremost experience and its adoption in practice is one of the most important tasks of the CD staff of a national economic installation. In our view, it is impossible to progress without this.

I would like to share some thoughts about the role of our plant's staff workers in this important and necessary matter. We use various ways and methods of generalizing, propagandizing and adopting foremost experience into practice. But the most effective probably is socialist competition.

For six years in a row now our automotive repair plant is the leader in accomplishing CD activities among oblast installations. It has been awarded the second Challenge Red Banner of the oblispolkom and CD staff of Voronezhskaya Oblast. The first Red Banner was left with the labor collective to be kept permanently.

It is not without pride that I will say that these units were chosen. Civil defense issues are examined at the production and production tasks and the CD chief and party committee are involved in this matter. An analysis of what was achieved allowed us to examine the CD tasks from a position of thoroughness. It is interesting that this was the subject of talk at a methods council of the plant held at the installation in the form of a production conference which was held once a month. It includes CD leaders, the party committee, the chairman of the plant trade union committee and secretary of the factory committee.

The businesslike and fundamental discussion in the council of the unit leaders, formation commanders and their political leaders, their attitude toward civil defense competition, the discussion of new things and the demonstration of new training methods, the identification of reserves in holding reviews and competitions, the veterans' sponsorship of the youth. This is very important, the most experience, initiative and imagination of people which is generated during competition has become a characteristic feature of staff work.

We are following three directions in this matter. The first - the use of experience of our best subunits in the practice of the entire plant. For example, working methods of class instructors and formation commanders A. Stadnikov, N. Shivarova, P. Lupin and L. Frikin now have become general property.

We make wide use of visual agitation, radio broadcasts and direct contact with people for propagandizing the experience of the best. Visual agitation in civil defense tells clearly and efficiently about the installation's work and people. VOYENNYE ZNANIYA published recommendations on setting up civil defense reading rooms. The staff studied them and suggested that the best shop in civil defense, Shop No 4 (V. Kotlyarov is the chief), prepare and organize a model civil defense reading room. Then it was presented for inspection by all plant personnel. After general approval such reading rooms were set up in all production collectives of the enterprise.

We also use amateur movies for adopting the experience of the best subunits. For example, at the suggestion of the CD staff, composite team commander M. Val'tsev, the chief of the production-dispatching department, took clips of a special tactical exercise. The film served as a good lesson for the critique and showed the actions of the best formations and mistakes of the less well trained. It showed our bottlenecks and what we still had to work on.

When demonstration classes, practice sessions and special tactical CD exercises were over the installation staff carefully studied the experience of the best subunits and nonmilitary formations with all command and supervisory personnel of the plant. As a result we succeeded in developing common views on the organization and on methodology of conducting these activities.

and showing the most advisable methods for formations to perform the primary work of accomplishing CD tasks. We looked into the actions of formations and services in an integrated installation exercise in special detail so as to adopt everything new and all the best elements into the practice of every formation and installation service.

We now are competing with the Datsyevzhsk Canning Plant and have an opportunity to efficiently check the progress of pledge fulfillment mutually and to exchange experience. We do this persistently and consistently. Our plant cherishes everything achieved by the collective. Installation CD chief A. Litvinov constantly impresses on the managers: "If we do not learn to value foremost experience and teach people using the best examples, we will not go far." The CD staff attempts to find the bits of foremost elements in civil defense work at the installation which enriches and forces the laggards to draw themselves up.

But it would be a mistake to limit ourselves to these measures alone. The second direction for adopting the experience of the best is to seek out the foremost experience more than just with ourselves or our close neighbors. By the way, I once attended civil defense courses in Moskovskaya Oblast. The well conceived placement and outfitting of classrooms and training areas and the rational use of every visual aid all left a good impression. I became interested in the model of the installation CD plan, from which I made extracts and used them for improving my own plan. I took everything I could home, as they say.

Or I inspected the CD training point of the city of Lipevaya and acquainted myself with the status of CD at the Lipevskel'mash Plant. I briefed the CD chief and party committee secretary of my own plant in detail about everything I saw and told them what could be borrowed. This resulted in a plan of activities for improving the installation training facility.

In comparing work at different national economic installations where I have had occasion to visit or about which I have read in the periodical press, I noted that healthy rivalry and competitiveness generate a fighting spirit, give rise to the desire to work with a full exertion of energy and raise the prestige of the CD chief of staff. Contact with people always is gratifying. I had occasion to see CD chief of staff of Voronezhskaya Oblast Rafail Ivanovich Khudyakov under the most varying circumstances. I learned much that was useful from him in exercises, in active and in seminars. People are drawn to him. They deeply respect him and give heed to his opinion. Why? Above all, probably because he respects hard working, honest people and generously gives them his knowledge and time.

For several years now we have been competing and exchanging experience in civil defense with the kindred Mitrofankina Automotive Repair Plant.

The first integrated installation demonstration exercise is under way here. It is directed by the rayon or oblast chief. Chiefs of staff of the rayon and a number of Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises are present. Our rivals also

In the Perm' Industrial'nyy Rayon

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
pp 14-15

[Article by N. Tsarev, chief of rayon CD courses of city of Perm': "'Thank You, Aleksey Vladimirovich!'"]

[Text] That is how the housewives and pensioners of Housing Management No 1 thanked A. Grachev, the instructor of their training group, after the final class. There were 12 persons and they studied diligently. They passed the norms and there were marks of "good" and "outstanding" in the journal.

The group was formed in preparing for the new training year, but the question arose as to who was to head the classes. Apartment house manager B. Zherebtsova then turned to pensioner Grachev, an activist in the housing management.

"Aleksey Vladimirovich, you help us a great deal in everything. Arrange civil defense classes with the pensioners and housewives. Here is a list of the training group."

Grachev ran his eyes over the paper. It named Yekaterina Ivanovna Kryakovtseva, Varvara Sergeyevna Disterlo, Tamara Andreyevna Loskutova and others. He knew many of them well.

"But I have neither a program nor training aids..."

"You will receive all that," the manager assured him.

As a matter of fact, Grachev soon attended CD courses and there received the necessary knowledge on the methodology of conducting practical classes. He arrived home with a pile of training aids. He drew up a schedule and lesson plans for the first classes. But where were they to be held? The housing management assigned a room in the "Zarya" Children's Club and provided the group with protective masks, respirators, individual AI-2 first aid kits and other training equipment.

But the walls of the training room still were empty. So Grachev went to the CD staff of Construction-Assembly Trust No 7, to which the housing management was subordinate. Chief of staff N. Lukashenko helped Aleksey Vladimirovich procure posters and gave him a few slide films. In addition, Comrade Lukashenko informed him that he himself would conduct the class on the subject "Evacuation, Reception and Accommodation of Evacuees."

V. Koryakin, a surgeon of Medical Unit No 9, assumed responsibility for practical classes on medical subjects. Grachev clarified with the management of the rayon courses when it was possible to borrow a slide projector from them. The group was assigned a protective structure near the trainees' place of residence for a class on the topic "Means of Collective Protection."

Everything now was prepared for training, and classes began in an organized manner. The pensioners and housewives assembled willingly in the training room, listened to the instructor's explanations carefully, viewed the slide films and worked the norms diligently. Then came the result, which we mentioned above.

We will note that such training groups have been set up in other housing managements as well in Industrial'nyy Rayon of the city of Perm'. Our courses also helped a great deal here by giving methods and other assistance to those who carry on the difficult work of training the populace in the residential sector.

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Excerpts from Readers' Letters

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p 15

[Letter by I. Shlegel', deputy CD chief of staff of installation in Tatar ASSR: "Lines from Letters"]

[Text] Competitions of scouts were held in the city of Zelenodol'sk. The CD reconnaissance group of the Plant imeni Gor'kiy won out. Its commander, Engr V. Chmelev, was awarded a Challenge Cup and an Honor Scroll. Reconnaissance team commander V. Gusakov, scouts F. Shakirov and L. Anan'yeva and others who showed outstanding knowledge and operating skills were recognized.

Success was facilitated by practical and special tactical problems as well as by a special tactical exercise held prior to the competitions.

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More Excerpts From Reader's Letter

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p 15

[Letter by V. Krupin, chief of CD courses of Leninskiy Rayon, city of Yaroslavl': "Lines from Letters"]

[Text] The Yaroslavl' Lakokraska Production Association has set up a good training facility for preparing workers, employees and personnel of non-military CD formations. A training point has been set up. The training compound has been used effectively for several years without idle time for practical and special tactical classes. All shops have civil defense reading rooms. Competitions are held yearly among formations.

An integrated installation exercise was held here recently in which the entire labor collective took an active part. And great credit here goes to the general director and association CD chief, G. Bobrov, and to his staff headed by V. Pogorelov.

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In an Intermediate School in Ufa

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pp 16-17

[Article by Yu. Al'nikov, military instructor of Ufa Secondary School No 72:
"Justifying the Title of 'Base'..."]

[Text] We greeted the news that our Secondary School No 72 was being made a civil defense base with some surprise and joy. This obligated our entire collective--both instructors and pupils--to work better and more strenuously. I would like to tell what our school now has become.

Our premises are old but, in contrast to new modern ones, we have a basement, which we converted into a training shelter. The children love to assemble here during time off for circle activities and practices in disassembling, and assembling the submachinegun.

The children have their own recordholders, such as in disassembling and assembling the submachinegun. They are Valeriy Zemtsov and Irina Akulinkina. They spend 20-25 seconds for the entire operation, and it is done while wearing protective masks. The rest of the children are trying to equal them. It is especially heated when they are preparing to meet the team from the neighboring 58th School, with which they compete in reinforcing skills obtained on CD and NVP [initial military training] lessons. In addition, the girls act as medical team members and perform techniques of medical first aid. Everyone prepares persistently for the competitions. Awards await those who distinguish themselves--scrolls and the "Ready for Civil Defense" badges. The winners later will be entrusted with duties as "Zarnitsa" instructors and school tour guides.

I cannot help but note that our pedagogic collective gained the children's stable interest in civil defense lessons. It was instilled through the joint efforts of the teachers instructing not only CD and NVP, but also physics, chemistry, biology and history. For example, it has become the practice for us that certain parts of the NVP program are given along with the military instructor by Rashit Gatayevich Zakirov, the physics instructor and an honored teacher of the RSFSR. For example, he directly ties in subjects in nuclear physics with the corresponding CD section in the NVP program, gives a description of mass destruction weapons, acquaints them with operating principles of radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments, and gives the section of military-technical training on the specialty of electrician.

During nonlesson time pupils are shown civil defense films regularly in the physics room by laboratory assistant R. Safiullin. It is he who performs preventive maintenance and timely repairs on the radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments.

Biology teacher Fagilya Munirovna Minibayeva actively assists the military instructor and school physician. She assumed responsibility for the section on special training of medical team personnel. Party Member Akzad Saitovich Salimov, the physical culture instructor, is the first assistant in civil defense instruction for the younger pupils. He never will refuse to give methods advice and will assist the teacher in conducting practices in putting on protective masks and respirators.

They obviously considered this circumstance when our school was earmarked as a CD base school, i.e., the constant active assistance of subject teachers to the military instructor, class managers and the physician, who have the responsibility of teaching the children defense against modern weapons. And we value this trust.

The pedagogic collective has felt even greater trust now that the school has become a base and they have begun to accomplish two primary tasks. The first, having created a model training facility, instruction to a new level by relying on the facility and on our previous experience; and not forget about the special training of teachers or maintaining the CD readiness of our installation at a high level. This is our internal task, so to speak.

But there is another one, an external one. To make the school a real base and the center of training methods assistance to other schools of the rayon. We are attempting to perform this task conscientiously.

We have a civil defense training room and laboratory. The fact is that the children themselves repaired these rooms. We were assigned territory for a CD training compound and we now are developing it. The senior pupils who are members of the civil defense circle take an active part in carrying out all our projects. For example, Viktor Chiglintsev drew up blueprints for the construction and other skilled children made displays and models for the CD training room.

The rayon CD courses, with whom we maintained close ties even before, also give us good help. They issued instruments and means of individual protection of respiratory organs and the skin. Part of the equipment was given free. At the initiative of the children themselves and under the direction of the courses, we have set up a permanent exhibit of samples of CD gear, means for giving first aid, and samples of OV [toxic chemical agents] and decontamination compounds. We trained our circle members to be skilled tour guides and demonstrators so that the exhibits did not lie around as dead cargo, but could be shown in action.

The courses also helped us substantially in drawing up a good plan of internal and extracurricular methods work. It provides for holding demonstration lessons, instructional methods classes, seminars, and consultations with teachers and military instructors of the rayon's schools. We try to help them effectively and to the best of our ability. Inasmuch as the school is a base, we see to it that our experience is repeated and disseminated widely in the rayon.

For example, school military instructors complain about a lack of instruments, and this is a real difficulty. We also looked for a solution for ourselves, and we found one. We made large photographs of the instruments and in addition took pictures of panels with the control members. We made enough for the entire class. The military instructors of other schools now already have followed our example. If there is at least one model of a particular instrument in a lesson, these photos handed out to the desks help in learning their design and operating principles faster.

We gradually accumulated a set of slides (around 30) for all topics of the CD program. By agreement, we receive films from the rayon film library, which we show during nonlesson time. In addition, our circle members started an album of topical excerpts from the journal VOYENNYE ZNANIYA. We make wide use of the radio broadcasting center and transmit the texts of broadcasts recommended by the journal under the rubric "For Local Radio Broadcasting," after adapting them for the pupils. We also have put together a special civil defense library of 50 titles, aids, posters and diagrams. Our experience here is becoming the property of many schools.

We are particularly concerned with the methodology for reinforcing the children's practical skills, for which we use the test on GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms under the civil defense section as well as five-day field classes with senior class personnel. We issue a protective mask to each person for his personal responsibility for this time, monitor its safekeeping and serviceability, and give commendations for capable actions and thorough care.

Summer presents a good opportunity for reinforcing knowledge and skills. For the fifth year now our school's representatives have gone to the sponsored "Al'batros" Young Pioneer Camp of the Ufa Khimprom Production Association, using its facility to actually show all interested comrades the organization of quizzes, militarized relays, forced marches, competitions in the use of individual protective gear, and the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" games. We work in contact with the Khimprom CD staff. The "Al'batros" Camp was awarded the republic CD staff challenge banner for exemplary organization of these activities.

It is of course much more difficult and more important to arrange systematic work in CD throughout the entire training year. This depends primarily on the school administration. We therefore see to it that our second grade teachers and fifth grade managers receive the necessary training at the CD

courses in a timely manner. We study the 20-hour program with the other instructors and workers. We arranged a special methods reading room for teachers who come to us for experience. Training programs are shown here and we have assembled methods recommendations and graphic material for each lesson.

To ensure that the subject is interesting to the children, we attach great importance to the diversity of forms by which CD activities are conducted. For example, we have made it a practice to hold film festivals devoted to CD topics and civil defense days. We held the last such day at the end of last year. This day was really businesslike and useful. Final control classes were held in the ninth grades. The school's teachers and workers passed the norms of the 20-hour program. During working lessons the younger pupils made cotton-gauze bandages and sewed antidust fabric masks. During intermissions the school radio broadcasting center transmitted several CD broadcasts. A literature display was set up and albums and papers by circle members displayed. Our otlichniki demonstrated the operation of instruments and how to put on protective masks, respirators and protective clothing. Tour guides led groups of teachers and children to the school shelter to show its design and go over rules for accommodation and conduct. In order to hold a CD day meaningfully, we had to use many pupils and subjects teachers to prepare it. We invite military instructors and teachers of other schools to such activities.

As one of the forms for holding CD activities, we also use the "School of the Future Commander," which was established on the base of the Palace of Chemists. Here Young Army men of 5th-7th grades of all the rayon's schools learn civil defense, especially its practical part, along with other applied military disciplines.

And this was how we made the subject of "Civil Defense" interesting not only for the children, but also for teachers of the entire rayon. Having received the designation as a base, the school is attempting to justify it with all accessible means.

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In the Irkutskaya Oblast

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p 17

[Article by I. Antoshkin, assistant CD chief of staff for propaganda of Irkutskaya Oblast: "She Trains Medical Team Personnel"]

[Text] Valentina Ivanovna Tsepen'shchikova has worked over 40 years in the public health system, 21 of which have been in the Angarsknefteorgsintez Production Association. She is in charge of the public health station of a polymer plant, receives patients and takes an active part in preventing

illnesses and industrial injuries. In addition, she is an enthusiast in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and chairman of the primary organization of the Red Cross Society. One of her chief concerns is training medical team personnel and her assistants.

The classroom in which she meets with them and the very form of classes somehow resemble a frontline medical station of the Great Patriotic War period. Every class is a practical one. The medical team members work quickly and knowledgeably, making extensive use of materials at hand in giving first aid. It stands to reason that the installation CD staff provided them fully with all necessary training gear. But Valentina Ivanovna makes an appeal: "We have to learn to use everything at hand and be ready to act under the most difficult conditions."

The political instructors of the medical teams are good assistants to the class instructor. Party Member Ye. Shayronova is a political instructor and has very warm words for her mentor:

"She is busy with her primary work and social work, but she considers it her primary obligation to train medical team personnel."

V. Tsepen'shchikova was awarded the emblem "Otlichnik of USSR Civil Defense" for active mass defense and indoctrinational work.

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Review of Book on Emergency Work

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p 17

[Article by G. Vasil'yeva: "For CD Engineer Formations"]

[Text] The book by Yu. Yu. Kammerer and A. Ye. Kharkevich entitled "Avariynyye raboty v ochagakh porazheniya" [Emergency Work in Centers of Destruction] (Voenizdat, 1979. Printing 50,000 copies, 208 pages) tells about the methods and means of performing rescue and emergency reconstruction work (SNAVR) in devastated areas arising as a result of accidents, natural disasters and other disasters. As a rule, the conditions under which such work is performed are very complex: various destruction, obstructions, fires and, in case of war, also radioactive contamination of the terrain. The specific methods of performing SNAVR and its very organization depend on the situation at hand in the center.

The book will familiarize those who will be handling this work with the design of the basic municipal and power systems; with typical installations and structures of a city, rayon or major enterprise (water-electric-gas-heat supply, lines of transportation and so on); the nature of possible destruction; and methods for increasing stability. Attention is focused here on

the most vulnerable and important junctions. This allows orientation ahead of time in choosing the urgent actions first in order out of the entire enormous scope of upcoming work. All personnel and resources of CD formations must be concentrated on the most important.

The book provides a more detailed examination than in previous publications of the water supply systems, it gives recommendations on protection of water sources and organizing water distribution points in centers of destruction, and it presents the simplest measures for purifying it. A brief description is given of the methods for locating buried shelters and sites of concealed emergencies. Tentative norms are given for certain types of work.

Much attention is given to safety measures in performing SNAVR. The features of rescue work at night and under winter conditions are covered.

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In the Chernigovskaya Oblast

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[Article by L. Zagorul'ko, deputy CD chief of staff of installation in Chernigovskaya Oblast: "They Corrected the Matter"]

[Text] Such installations as our specialized mobile mechanized column (SPMK) have essential features which strongly affect the conduct of civil defense training activities. The chief ones are the scattered nature of production installations throughout the territory of the oblast and the small number of people working at them. It is therefore no easy matter to organize classes here, let alone hold an integrated installation exercise.

We held two such exercises in recent years and I would like to compare the difference between them.

We will note at once that many mistakes were revealed in the first exercise. The reasons? Above all, insufficient training. We were concerned more for the formal state of affairs, so that all papers were in order. And we worked very little on the practical training of people and improving the training facility. All this led to indulgences and oversimplifications. It stands to reason that it had a negative effect during the exercise.

In discussing results of the previous exercise, the installation managers, party bureau and construction committee analyzed the shortcomings thoroughly. Two primary ones were named: the low degree of personal responsibility of some officials for organizing the training in their subunit and weak exactingness toward those who allowed a disruption of classes. All this generated inertness and indifference in performing civil defense duties.

The healthy criticism and proper conclusions drawn from it helped correct matters substantially and we already had prepared better for the next integrated installation exercise.

Let's take just the elaboration of planning documents, which took up approximately a third of the time set aside for preparation. Special attention was given to the calendar plan, where we included what had been omitted the last time. To be specific, we thought out ahead of time the issue of protective masks to workers and employees and authorized gear to personnel of nonmilitary formations; we arranged practices in responding to CD warning signals and competitions in norm fulfillment; and we held special tactical exercises with the formations.

A command and staff exercise was held. Prior to it each participant was given a specific assignment for self-training, which considerably increased the trainees' activeness. There were not some kind of cribs as was previously the case, but well-conceived and independently compiled reports with a situation estimate and specific proposals, which the civil defense chief heard.

In arranging the exercise area, this time we chose as the base installation one which was to be turned over to the customer in the near future. There were other mechanized column subunits in its vicinity and it was easier to include them in operations under a common plan. In addition, we also were guided by the consideration that practicing the prescribed training tasks would help speed up the turnover dates of this installation and eliminate unfinished work. All this was tied in with the tactical concept and the situation being created in the exercise.

And the new integrated exercise was instructive and gave a good return. The entire collective of construction personnel had a fighting spirit. We were convinced that if the desire is there, everything can be done even under the most difficult conditions.

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Medical Aid Team Training Criticized

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p 19

[Letter to editors by Ye. Malygin, CD chief of staff of Livny Automotive Assembly Plant, Orlovskaya Oblast: "Mistakes are Repeated from Year to Year"]

[Text] Each year our city holds competitions of medical teams, with up to 15 collectives participating. This is good and necessary work, but in my view, there are many various organizational shortcomings in training medical team personnel, made by local CD staffs and Red Cross Society committees. Judge for yourselves.

As in past years, a physician was assigned by order of the chief of rayon CD medical service for training our plant's medical teams. Knowing full well that the competitions would take place on 19 May, he was sent to the plant only on 4 May. And what is more, no matter how I tried to get the physician and our plant's public health station assistant to provide practical training for medical team members, they limited themselves to theoretical lectures. And such an acutely necessary subject as practical demonstration of the performance of therapeutic procedures and techniques for caring for patients is not practiced year in and year out.

And further, both the press and verbal statements long ago have been advising that medical team members be brought in 2-3 days a year for practical duty in hospitals, polyclinics and public health stations. The fact is that there is great benefit from this, but this also has not been arranged here.

Who does not know that before a physician is invited in to work with medical team personnel, he himself has to be trained at CD courses and familiarized with the program and procedure for organizing and conducting competitions. But the physicians here in Livny not only are not trained ahead of time, but they are not even admitted to the competition area. For this reason each one trains medical team members in his own way and bears no responsibility for them at all, not even moral responsibility. Sections have to be put together and coordination practiced, but the team is given theory. Training in the CD system must begin with the first days of the training year, but we begin this two weeks or even less before the competitions. And then why not commend a physician who has trained a medical team which took first place or one of the winning places?

I also cannot help but mention that the rayon CD medical service for some reason does not train medical service workers of enterprises or help them plan their work in the interests of civil defense. But our CD chiefs of staff of installations literally have to fight the public health station directors to force them to arrange medical support for CD activities both in the daily routine and in various exercises. Such comrades motion to the chief of staff--it is allegedly his job. But is it really bad both in the interests of the labor collective and for strengthening CD to arrange regular medical-prophylactic work of medical team members at the installation and in the residential sector, the publication of monthly medical bulletins, or agitation for free donorship? Medical team members could do a great deal by bringing in coworkers to be donors. We are speaking both about personal giving of blood and about propaganda of blood donorship.

For two years now the judges in the rayon medical team competitions have not issued judges' sheets to the commanders. The Red Cross Society obkom representative explained this simply: We don't have time to print them. But try to check the work of your medical team members, identify shortcomings, or direct attention to poorly studied problems without them. And mistrust of the judges arises for this reason. That also happened to us

in 1977. At that time we complained about the judges' decision, but the Red Cross obkom did not draw appropriate conclusions. To the contrary, it aggravated the situation by beginning to conduct competitions in 1978 without judges' sheets. The time of work in centers of destruction is not taken into account and an average time is not figured. But why?

I believe that competition organizers along with installation managers also have to do a better job of solving problems of organizing messing. It is too inconvenient, and dangerous as well, especially in hot weather, for each participant to provide food for himself. Food poisoning is possible. It seems to us that a medical eye is needed here and more active participation by the CD food service.

And further, in an apparent fear of criticism, the commanders, medical team political instructors, the physicians and medical assistants who trained the teams for competitions, and installation CD chiefs of staff are not invited to a critique of competition results in our rayon. For this reason the mistakes and omissions are repeated from year to year.

The editors acquainted the managers of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR with this letter and requested them to express their comments. Here is the response of Comrade P. A. Kurtsev, chief of the Administration of Medical-Defense and Medical-Sanitation Work of the Executive Committee of the SOKK 1 KP SSSR [Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR].

The executive committee of the SOKK 1 KP SSSR carefully studied the letter of Comrade Malygin and believes that the issues raised in it are timely and current. Organizational shortcomings allowed in training medical teams are encountered not just at the Livny Automotive Assembly Plant. As checks show, they still have not been eliminated at many national economic installations. This has a negative effect on the quality of training medical teams.

While supporting Comrade Malygin wholly on these matters, we do not agree just with his proposal to admit medical workers who train medical teams into the competition area.

At the present time the executive committee of the SOKK 1 KP SSSR is developing a new "Statute on Competitions of Medical Teams and Medical Stations," which also will consider the questions raised by Comrade Malygin, particularly the time of operation

in centers of destruction, judges' sheets, the organization of messing and others.

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Training in Higher Schools Discussed

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
p 20

[Article by V. Atamanyuk and G. Chechelenko: "Closer to the University's Profile"]

[Text] Five years of experience in student classes under the civil defense program have shown that the course set for profiled training is producing good results. The number of profiles in the program has been increased, which was caused by the need to prepare future specialists of the national economy more specifically for practical accomplishment of civil defense activities in conformity with the specialty they receive. Meanwhile, there was also a need for instructors to have more detailed knowledge. In connection with this, the CD training methods office of the RSFSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] together with the USSR CD Combat Training Directorate tested a new structure of annual five-day training methods courses for instructors.

These courses always facilitated an increase in the overall theoretical knowledge and methods skills. But it was previously impossible to give instructors specialized knowledge in each profile separately. For this reason a five-day conference was conducted as an experiment in the form of a seminar with university civil defense instructors only of the mining profile. It was held on the base of the Tula Polytechnical Institute, and the results were reassuring. A long-range plan for such conference-seminars in a number of other profiles subsequently was elaborated and is being implemented. For example, relying on the experience gained, they were held in 1978 in Voronezh on the construction profile, in Rostov-na-Donu on the humanities, and in Kazan' on the chemical-technological profile. Results confirmed the usefulness of the new initiative.

To hold such a course effectively there must be thorough preliminary preparation. It consists primarily of determining the goals and tasks which have to be achieved or accomplished. A precise schedule is developed and the class instructors and training facility are selected. A place must be chosen for the course where it is possible to demonstrate equipment and actions in practice.

The course in Tula is instructive in this regard.

In drawing up its schedule, we took account of the desires of mining university instructors. The final variant was discussed and approved by the most experienced chiefs of CD chairs (courses).

In conformity with the assigned goals, it was planned to familiarize instructors with the features of organizing civil defense in installations of the mining industry, show how activities of protection of collectives and increasing the operating stability of installations in wartime are carried out in practice, and study from examples the features of performing rescue and emergency reconstruction work in mine shafts, with the coordination of nonmilitary CD formations with the mine rescue service. Much attention was given to exchanging experience in civil defense classes with students of various universities having a mining profile.

Class instructors developed lectures ahead of time and presented them to the CD training methods room at least 1.5-2 months before the beginning of the conference-seminar. This allowed the office's workers to study and review them and set deadlines for final work. All class instructors were given a preliminary audience and they received practical advice and recommendations on the material content and on methodology of conducting classes. Highly skilled specialists of the Moscow Area Coal Basin were brought in in addition to experienced university instructors to give lectures and conduct practical classes. All this improved the quality and effectiveness of the course.

F. Sedykin, professor, doctor of technical sciences, rector of the Tula Polytechnical Institute, directed the course in Tula.

There was a particularly detailed examination of problems of adapting underground workings and mines for protection of the populace, especially problems of their selection, planning, internal outfitting, shock wave protection, combating harmful gases and the procedure for filling them with people. Participants listened carefully to briefings on matters of the mines' electrical and air supply. They were shown mechanisms and mine machinery used in CD interests and one of the shafts equipped as a protective structure. Substantiated technical and economic calculations were given as the inspection went on.

Instructors familiarized themselves with rescue devices, means of medical assistance, transportation for evacuation of victims, equipment and supplies for putting out and localizing underground fires, means of communications, signaling and monitoring the composition of the mine atmosphere, as well as instruments for testing and adjusting respiratory gear. After visiting one of the mine rescue subunits, course participants attended an exercise. Wearing special gear and equipped with mining equipment, the rescue workers demonstrated practical techniques. Then there was a generalized lecture on principles of performing SNAVR in installations of the mining industry. All features of rescue operations in shafts and on the surface were examined, as well as typical schemes for rescue workers to penetrate inside and methods for delivering the victims to the surface. The instructors' attention also was focused on fighting fires and the aftermath of natural disasters and industrial accidents. I. Krymov, chief engineer of the mine rescue service of the Moscow Area Basin, gave an interesting report on these matters. He

described in detail the existing means and methods of combating water-filled fires, inundations and gas-filled mines. He examined the organizational interworking of mine rescue subunits and CD formations.

In conclusion they inspected the civil defense training auditoriums in the Tula Polytechnical Institute, an exhibit of training methods and technical training facilities.

Seminar participants unanimously approved the new form in which the courses were held. They not only augmented their knowledge, but also received specific methods recommendations on the profiled training of students.

The usefulness of this form of increasing the special knowledge of CD instructors is obvious. Considering the positive experience of conducting the courses in recent years, it can be said confidently that their broad adoption in practice will facilitate an improvement in the quality of students' civil defense training.

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Medical Aid Training in Dneprodzerzhinsk

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79 pp 20-21

[Article by I. Gryaznov, city of Dneprodzerzhinsk: "Improving Simulation"]

[Text] Red Cross Society gorkom chairman A. Belyayeva turned to the civil defense staff of Dneprodzerzhinsk long before the city competitions of medical aid teams, which usually are held in May-June. She asked that an artist from some establishment be sent for a week to make everything up for the upcoming activity. The staff helped out, but as the competitions grew nearer, the gorkom's requests became more and more unusual.

Everything fell into place when what had been planned was shown in the competitions. A somewhat different form of interaction of judges, medical aid team personnel and extras had been developed using new means of simulation.

All extras were wearing coveralls with various injuries depicted on them. This appeared as follows. Depending on the type of injury, the coverall fabric was torn at a certain place and the injured sector, depicted on styrofoam or porolon, showed through.

Competition participants were informed ahead of time about use of the new simulation. Back in March the OKK [Red Cross Society] gorkom and city CD staff conducted an expanded course attended by the medical workers training medical aid team personnel, chiefs of staffs and medical aid team commanders.

Results of using the new simulation exceeded all expectations.

First of all, the overall time for holding the competitions was reduced, since there was no longer a need to first read the forms describing the injuries, with which the extras usually were supplied. The injured sector appeared graphically before the medical aid team personnel. They acted on the move, so to speak. It remained for the judges merely to observe and monitor the correctness with which medical assistance was given.

Secondly, they succeeded in eliminating inevitable conditionalities, such as performance of one of the difficult elements--giving an antidote. This usually was done formally, and most often verbally. But now bits of porolon were glued to the extras' coveralls in the area of the forearm (on the reverse side), and medical aid team personnel had an opportunity to demonstrate the technique almost realistically.

And finally, we cannot help but note the more serious attitude of the extras, who were students of one of the tekhnikums, as well as of medical aid team personnel toward their duties. The simulation done skillfully by the artist increased the competition participants' sense of responsibility. Each one involuntarily entered the role and pondered the situation he was in. The medical aid team personnel performed all techniques more thoroughly.

Of course the preparation of such simulation required work and additional time. But on the other hand, the principle "less theory and more practice" was fully implemented. The visual perception of injuries in combination with sound accompaniment (groans, shouts, sobbing) acted in a completely different manner on the minds of the medical aid team personnel. In our opinion, there is a great future for such simulation.

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Protection of Livestock Discussed

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[Article by V. Il'in, doctor of biological sciences: "Livestock Protection"]

[Text] It is possible to protect agricultural animals against mass destruction weapons in existing and adapted areas (structures), temporarily in ravines, by their evacuation from zones of possible heavy destruction and catastrophic flooding, and by specific prophylaxis of infectious diseases.

All farms must be constantly ready to conduct these activities. It is recommended to construct standard livestock enclosures out of stronger and less flammable material with the consideration of protecting service personnel. The creation of good zoohygienic conditions for caring for and feeding livestock; disinfection; the fight against rodents and carriers of

infectious diseases; scheduled injections; and the supply of firefighting equipment to farms--these and other measures lead to more effective protection of livestock. A minimum permitted holding of fodder as well as of supplies for repair and sealing of enclosures is created.

Sources of electrical power are placed in readiness at animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories and agricultural equipment is adapted for these purposes (such as the power take-off from a tractor). Biological preparations, decontamination substances and other veterinary gear are stockpiled in the full amounts.

It stands to reason that success of the protection depends largely on the training level of workers of animal husbandry farms and specialists in the practical actions under CD plans. It is important for every formation fighter and every worker and kolхоз member to have a firm faith in the effectiveness of protective measures. And here the party organizations, deputy commanders for political affairs of nonmilitary formations, and all party members are called upon to perform a great deal of indoctrinational work.

With the threat of enemy attack, the following measures are taken in all animal husbandry complexes by the personnel of livestock protection teams (groups). Cowbarns, pigsties and other enclosures on farms first of all have to be carefully sealed by materials at hand to prevent radioactive and toxic chemical substances and the bacteria of dangerous infections from penetrating inside. Doors, windows and cracks in the walls and ceilings first are repaired, then stopped up using cement, lime, a clay-solidol paste, tarpaper, ruberoid or film. It is best to seal windows with film, through which the RV [radioactive substances] and OV [toxic chemical agents] do not pass, as the light is preserved and it is cheaper. Materials also are prepared for sealing ventilation ducts and air intake ducts from inside (sawdust-filled plugs of burlap). Dampers and pockets are made in the ventilation ducts to collect radioactive dust.

If it is forecast that a farm will fall within the zone of dangerous contamination in the trace of a radioactive cloud (zone "C"), earth must be filled along the walls to the height of an animal (130-160 cm) and with a thickness of 70-100 cm. This will cut the exposure in a wooden livestock enclosure by approximately 750 times.

A two-week supply of fodder is created for the livestock, of which a 5-7 day supply is within the enclosure (in feeders, feeding passages and so on) and a 7-10 day supply covered on the farm grounds. A supply of 5-6 kg per day is stored for cattle, 0.5-1 kg per day for small animals, 2-2.5 kg for adult pigs and 10 kg per 100 adult chickens.

The fodder kept inside is that which will not spoil from high humidity or air temperature. In the absence of centralized water supply (from wells), water for 5-7 days is stored in various containers in an amount comprising approximately half of the daily requirement. The productivity of cows naturally will decrease because of a reduction in the ration and the amount of water and the exclusion of succulent fodder and salt.

At least three persons per enclosure are assigned and carefully briefed for caring for the livestock and one person is assigned to every 30-40 milk cows.

An antiradiation shelter is prepared for the people with an exit into the vestibule of the cowbarn (see sketch) [sketch not reproduced. Caption: Preparation of a livestock enclosure for protection against mass destruction weapons.] or a break room is outfitted for protection against radiation. Service personnel are provided with individual protective gear, first aid kits and a supply of food and water for 3-5 days. They have a place for resting and communications with the CD staff (wire or radio).

Fire prevention activities are conducted during the preparatory period. There is a check of the equipment status and serviceability of self-contained sources of electrical power and the filters in air intakes of the ventilation system.

The length of time animals are kept under sealed conditions depends on the amount of air per animal, temperature, humidity of the outside air and wind velocity. The lower the temperature and humidity and the higher the wind velocity, the longer animals can be kept in sealed enclosures. Of course the oxygen content there drops in time and that of carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane increases. There is an increase in relative humidity and air temperature. The animals feel this keenly. It is possible to normalize the microclimate in the enclosure by using a thick litter of straw, sawdust or peat with the addition to it of superphosphate sodium bisulfite (5 percent of the litter weight). These additions absorb the ammonia, carbon dioxide and moisture.

Animals can be kept in a well sealed enclosure in winter when the external air temperature is up to -25° and the wind velocity is 2-4 m/sec for 3 days; and up to 34 hours in summer with a temperature up to $+16^{\circ}$. With higher atmospheric indicators the length of time animals can be kept is reduced considerably. If there is forced ventilation (with a filter in the air intake), they can remain in the enclosure for a longer time.

If radioactive substances fall on the grounds of the animal husbandry farm, the animals are kept in complete isolation up to 7 hours until the local fallout of RV from the nuclear burst cloud ends. As soon as the cloud has shifted beyond the limits of the farm and the process of fallout has ceased, it is possible to open the ventilation ducts and windows on the leeward side. After this partial unsealing, the animals are kept in the enclosure until the level of gamma radiation outside drops to safe values.

In case the enemy uses toxic chemical agents the partial unsealing is done only when the concentration of OV in the outside air presents no danger. And if the enemy uses bacteriological agents, the animals must be kept in complete isolation until the farm grounds and livestock enclosures are completely disinfected.

It is possible to adapt storehouses, root cellars and silo trenches and build dugouts to protect animals. Troughs, urine drainages, places for collecting manure, a vestibule with two doors and ventilation ducts are arranged in these structures. This is usually done when enclosures are lacking for evacuating animals from other farms. It is also possible to make use of the forest, ravines, washouts and canyons, where overhead shelter is set up to protect skin coverings against contamination by radioactive dust. But these places are not suitable for protection against OV and BS [bacteriological agents], since the toxic chemical agents and bacteria accumulate in them and are preserved for a long time.

The cumulative radiation attenuation factor in brick enclosures equals 10-15 and in wooden structures 3-5. Standard reinforced concrete and brick animal husbandry enclosures, well arranged dugouts and also root cellars carefully sealed with film reliably protect animals against contamination from RV, OV and BS and to a significant extent reduce the exposure to gamma radiation.

It is more difficult to arrange for the protection of animals on distant pastures. Here it is possible to adapt available winter shelters, huts and summer sheepyards erected for sheltering animals against bad weather. Also used for protection are high forests, ravines, washouts, catacombs and mines. It is recommended that livestock be driven or transported from areas of possible contamination to safe areas with consideration of the terrain relief.

If the radiation and chemical situation permits, then the drive can be made even after the enemy's use of nuclear or chemical weapons by calculating (according to wind velocity) the approach time of contaminated air or the radioactive cloud to the cattle's location. In making a drive over contaminated territory, the animals cannot be allowed to eat the grass (protective masks must be placed on the snouts of cattle, the grass along the movement route sprayed with odorous liquid and other steps taken).

It is recommended that materials at hand be used as means for individual protection of respiratory organs and skin coverings of animals. For example, protective masks can be made out of three layers of burlap and two layers of tow. If this mask is impregnated with an oil solution of alkali, it will protect respiratory organs from OV as well. The skin coverings of valuable breeding and highly productive animals are covered with canvas and some kind of dense fabric. Means of individual protection for them are stockpiled in good time.

Animals which have been subjected to contamination are sent through a veterinary processing area (see sketch on inside back cover) [sketch not reproduced] and therapeutic steps are taken. Here it is determined which are to be sent to the farm or to stationary treatment and which are to be culled and driven to a field slaughter point.

Animal husbandry workers must have a good knowledge of all these methods and techniques of protection and be able to use them as a complex.

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In the Tyumenskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
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[Article by D. Dolgikh, deputy CD chief of staff of oblast directorate of RSFSR Glavneftesnab (Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products): "A Good Beginning"]

[Text] Special issues of the wall newspaper NEFTESNABOVETS are put out periodically in the Tyumenskaya Oblast Administration of RSFSR Glavneftesnab. A broad circle of authors appear in their pages covering CD issues in an inseparable tie with general political and production problems.

Great reader interest was generated, for example, by one of the last issues devoted to completion of the training year. It opened with the primary rubric entitled "Civil Defense is a Component of Statewide USSR Defense Measures," which brings together materials on the Soviet Army and civil defense. The lead article entitled "Guarding the Motherland" and the paragraph entitled "In People's Memory"--on the greatness and heroism of Soviet soldiers and defenders of the socialist homeland--reveal the idea of the rubric. Then comes the article entitled "A Cause of the Whole People" as a logical transition to CD materials. The presentation by administration chief V. Akimov entitled "A Worthy Contribution" analyzes the results of a command and staff demonstration exercise. The author recognized those who merited praise and called on the entire collective to ensure that the installation became an exemplary show installation for civil defense.

Several articles of NEFTESNABOVETS told about the courageous actions of formation fighters in the struggle against high waters of unprecedented force in our areas. Assistant CD chief of staff L. Psalomshchikov, in the article entitled "Natural Disasters and Emergencies," skillfully tied this fact in with other dangerous natural phenomena and possible industrial accidents, and he stressed the need for constant readiness of CD forces to eliminate their aftermath.

The editors devote much attention to exposing militaristic preparations of NATO countries. The article entitled "How Much NATO Costs" cites specific figures taken from the journal NOVOYE VREMYA on the ever-increasing military expenditures of this bloc. By using articles from VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA entitled "Three Aspects of the Neutron Bomb," "China's Armed Forces" and a number of articles on the imperialists' development of new types of weapons, we thus expand the circle of the journal's readers, as it were.

The newspaper is colorfully laid out on 2½ standard high-quality sheets of paper. A majority of the articles are illustrated. Each of them is willingly read not only by our workers, but also by numerous guests from subordinate installations and related administrations. Some already have borrowed on our experience. This year such newspapers appeared at the Tyumen' and Khanty-Mansiysk petroleum bases.

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USTINOV'S BOOK OF SPEECHES, ARTICLES REVIEWED

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[Review by Lt Gen P. Zhilin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, of the book "Izbrannyye Rech'i i Stat'i" (Selected Speeches and Articles) by Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, Politizdat, Moscow, 1979]

[Text] Politizdat has published the book by the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov. The book includes his selected speeches and articles relating to the period of the Great Patriotic War and to the postwar years.

The collected articles and speeches of D. F. Ustinov are of great theoretical and practical interest. The book widely takes up the urgent problems of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. In it a significant place has been given to military problems such as the questions of defending the socialist fatherland, strengthening the defense capability of the USSR, the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, and the continuous strengthening of the commonwealth of socialist countries and their armies. The author describes the experience of solving the major problems of strengthening the economic and defense potential of the USSR, he discloses the influence of scientific and technical progress on the development of weaponry and military equipment and military affairs as a whole, and examines important provisions on the essence and purpose of an army of developed socialism, the basic directions of the party's military policy, and the particular features of military organizational development and the training of the Soviet Armed Forces as an army of a state of all the people. The book examines in detail the tasks of the commanders, political bodies and the party and Komsomol organizations in strengthening party political work and raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. It discloses the aggressive nature of imperialism, the military preparations of the NATO countries, and convincingly shows that the increased defense capability of the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth and the strengthening of the combat might of their armies serve great and humane goals of preserving universal peace and providing security of peoples.

The articles and speeches of D. F. Ustinov incorporated in the book comprise a broad range of military political problems. They show the author as a state, political and military figure of the Leninist type who combines a breadth of theoretical thinking with the ability to carry out diverse organizational and practical tasks. D. F. Ustinov possesses a most valuable quality of a need to be in constant contact with the masses, to live in the very midst of the masses, and to link his activities with the fundamental interests of the people. Having volunteered for the Red Army and having then become a machinist, a design engineer, and the leader of one of the largest plants, D. F. Ustinov on the eve of the Great Patriotic War, at an age of 32, was appointed USSR people's commissar of armaments. In further years he has held the post of USSR minister of defense industry, the deputy and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and then secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Since April 1976, D. F. Ustinov has been USSR minister of defense. A large portion of his working life has been linked to strengthening the Armed Forces and to creating a dependable defense for the Soviet state.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev, in presenting the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union to D. F. Ustinov in November 1978 on the occasion of his 70th birthday, said: "The life and career of the prominent figure of our party and state, Dmitry Fedorovich Ustinov, are a vivid example of the selfless serving of our Armed Forces and the cause of defending the fatherland."

The speeches and articles of D. F. Ustinov from the period of the Great Patriotic War are an expression of a creative, scientific and state approach to the solving of national economic and defense problems. In being in one of the crucial areas of leadership over the military economy of the nation, and in organizing and directing the production of weapons to supply the needs of the war, he made a major contribution to achieving the superiority of the USSR over Nazi Germany in the production of weapons and military equipment.

The book contains great and valuable specific material on the principles and methods of organizing the USSR military economy, and the ways for its development and improvement. In generalizing the lessons of the previous war, D. F. Ustinov emphasizes the importance of mastering the very rich historical experience which discloses the sources of the economic victory of the USSR in the duel with the fascist militaristic bloc.

The speeches of D. F. Ustinov from that period are permeated with a feeling of profound concern for the development of the defense industry and increasing the output of new types of weapons and military equipment. They raise the fundamental questions of military production: the struggle for the most efficient use of plant equipment and production areas, the training of workers to replace those who have left for the front, the organizing of the socialist competition, the introduction of advanced experience, the development

of the rationalization movement, the improvement in industrial production methods and a rise in product quality.

For example, having analyzed the state of the industrial enterprises of the People's Commissariat of Armament in November 1942, D. F. Ustinov published the article "Let Us Increase the Output of Weapons for the Front." For solving this problem as well as for improving the quality of the weapons and military equipment, the people's commissar considered it necessary to develop a struggle for steadiness and the maintaining of a constant production effort, clarity of planning considering all the reserves of the enterprises, a rise in labor productivity and demands placed on all the workers, a strengthening of labor discipline, the decisive overcoming of complacency, carelessness, conceit, disorganization, and the seeking out and development of local fuel and raw material resources. D. F. Ustinov urged the workers and engineers to constantly improve product quality, and to focus the thoughts of the designers, production engineers and production workers "on constantly improving weapons so that the enemy could in no way outstrip us, and so that the Red Army would possess even more powerful military equipment and weapons for repelling the enemy, for defeating the enemy."

On the basis of the experience of organizing weapons production during the years of the Great Patriotic War, the author isolated the most important factors which ensured the successful solution to the development of the defense industry and the continuous supply of the Army and Navy with effective weapons. The main factor was the leadership of the Communist Party over the strengthening of the defense capability of the nation and the course of the struggle against the Nazi invaders. Long before the war, the party had organized the construction of defense enterprises, and had developed scientific research and design work, and had increased the production capacity and output of the most valuable metals. All of this subsequently was of unusually important significance. A second factor was the heroic labor of the workers, the engineers and technicians, their creative enthusiasm, their love for the motherland and desire to be victorious over the hated enemy. The third factor was the socialist method of production which ensured the possibility of production cooperation and multi-sided ties between the industrial sectors, a close uniting of science with production, and the rapid and efficient solution to complicated scientific and technical problems. D. F. Ustinov generalized the principles for the organization of weapons production and the operation of the defense industry as a whole. These generalizations are of exceptionally important theoretical and practical significance.

The speeches of D. F. Ustinov at party congresses and in the press, and his numerous meetings with workers are devoted to the questions of the struggle for the greatest possible improvement in industrial production, and for steadfastly embodying the party's policy in economic construction. At the center of his attention were the introduction of full automation and mechanization for the production processes, the elaboration of new economic management methods, and the strengthening of the ties of science with production.

In his speeches at meetings with voters and at oblast party conferences, D. F. Ustinov devoted a great deal of attention to the activities of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the various spheres of social production, improving its efficiency and quality, the proportional development of the economic sectors for the purposes of the ever fuller meeting of the growing material and spiritual needs of the workers, and a further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our nation.

It is important to note the personal active participation of the author in solving many scientific and technical problems, including in the conquering of space. During the period of organizing Soviet missile construction and the conquering of space, he was present at the plants where space and missile equipment were being manufactured, he was at the design bureaus and the rocket launches in Baykonur. In speaking on 4 February 1959 at the 21st CPSU Congress, D. F. Ustinov said that the carrying out of this most important party assignment was linked to the solving of the most complicated problems in the area of designing and producing powerful rocket engines, and organizing the output of special fuels and heat-proof materials, as well as materials possessing the least specific weight with great mechanical strength. The development of spacecraft required the solution to many other technical problems, including in the area of electronic computers, communications, power sources, and so forth. Party leadership and the creative energy of the scientists, engineers and workers made it possible to successfully carry out all these tasks, and ensure the leadership of our nation in space research and the successful development of space equipment.

The speeches of D. F. Ustinov to the workers are of great interest. They are permeated with a profound conviction in the inexhaustibility of the creative forces of their people and his total loyalty to the ideals of communism and the cause of the party. They clearly outline the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the tasks in the area of developing the economy, science and culture, and the economic and defense might of the nation.

The greatness of the tasks of full-scale construction of communism, D. F. Ustinov has repeatedly emphasized, requires a constant rise in the level of party leadership over all aspects of the life of a socialist society. "...Party leadership is primarily political leadership, a political approach to the question. It means a requisite evaluation of all phenomena, a careful analysis from the viewpoint of the higher interests of our society, and the scientific soundness of the plans being made." The way to this is to increase the leading role of the communists in the labor collectives, the expanding of internal party democracy, and the strengthening of party discipline. The author of the book has repeatedly recalled these requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev. The party's course of improving the prosperity of the people and intensifying production is tied to improving the style and method of the party's work in the area of the ideological and political indoctrination of the workers and the development of their initiative, activeness and creativity.

The articles and speeches of D. F. Ustinov are permeated with a spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism, profound party loyalty, and a concern for embodying in life the ideas of the Communist Party on building socialism and communism in our nation.

The articles and speeches of D. F. Ustinov broadly reflect the problems of strengthening the defense capability of the nation, the organizational development of the Armed Forces, and questions of military theory and history. The analysis found in the book of military experience and the urgent problems of the modern world is based upon a strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism and the creative application of the conclusions of Soviet military science, and is organically fused with the policy and ideology of the Communist Party.

The author devotes great significance to the study, generalization and use of the experience of the Great Patriotic War. He notes: "The experience acquired by the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War is truly invaluable.... Only on the basis of a thorough analysis of the interrelationship of the events of the past and the present is it possible to establish the dialectical succession in military affairs, and on this basis creatively improve it, and raise it to a new qualitative stage."

Particularly broad is the range of questions related to evaluating the social role and historical purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces under the conditions of developed socialism, and to the leading and growing role of the Communist Party in military organizational development. The theses formulated by D. F. Ustinov are an example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist teachings on war and the army to an evaluation of the patterns and trends in the development of military affairs under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, one can more fully see the multiplicity of ties between the army and the people, and its truly popular character. The social makeup of the armed forces of a state of all the people, D. F. Ustinov emphasizes, reflects the new level of social relationships in the nation, the greater awareness and labor activeness of the workers, the inviolability of their moral and political unity, and the continuous rise of their ideological, political and cultural level. At present, the Armed Forces are receiving well educated, politically developed and physically healthy young people, and this has a beneficial influence on the entire process of Soviet military development.

Under the beneficial influence of the social and economic changes occurring in the USSR, the Soviet Armed Forces represent a sociopolitically united organism. They reflect the particular features of a state of all the people, and they are the beloved offspring of the multinational Soviet people, a reliable guard for their peaceful labor and a bulwark of universal peace. This is not only a school for military skill, but also a school for ideological and physical tempering, for discipline and organization, and it is the living embodiment of socialist internationalism.

In a number of works and particularly in the article "The CPSU and the CPSU in the Organizational Development of the Soviet Armed Forces" the author takes up the urgent questions of the military activity of the Communist Party. He stresses that "...the leadership of the Communist Party is the fundamental basis of Soviet military organizational development, and the main and decisive source for the high defense capability of the Soviet state, and the military might of its Armed Forces." After the Great Patriotic War, the party, in organizing work to rebuild and develop the USSR national economy, at no time forgot the necessity of a further rise in the defense capability of the state and the strengthening of the military might of the army and navy. The CPSU stresses that the CPSU resolved fundamental organizational and tactical problems of military organizational development, and gave a planned and purposeful nature to the process of qualitative changes in the armaments of the troops, and it defined a military technical policy which provided for achieving of a close alliance between science and production in the process of creating the most efficient weapons, the rational improvement of military weapons and military equipment in accord with the growing requirements of modern warfare.

The party has consistently carried out the Leninist thesis of the dialectical combination of the basic components of the defense might of a nation, that is, the economy, scientific-technical, moral-political and military potentials of a state. The realization of the economic strategy elaborated by the party and the program of social development creates the material and spiritual prerequisites for a further strengthening of the defense capability of the nation and an all-round improvement of the Armed Forces.

The greater role of the CPSU in the leadership of the Armed Forces in our times has been caused by a whole series of interrelated factors, the most important ones being: the complexity of the processes occurring on the world scene, and consequently, the greater responsibility for the correct analysis of the military-political situation and the taking of measures against aggression wherever it might occur, the strengthening of the dependence of the military might and combat readiness of the Armed Forces upon the level of socioeconomic and cultural development, the moral-political and spiritual potential of the nation; the broadening of the international tasks in the area of defending socialist victories.

The articles and speeches of D. F. Ustinov bring out the enormous activities of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Mar SU L. I. Brezhnev. The book emphasizes that in steadfastly and consistently carrying out a policy of peace and a policy of peaceful coexistence, V. I. Lenin has given daily attention to the questions of military organizational development, and to strengthening the defense capability of the nation and the defense might of the Soviet Armed Forces. "For us," said L. I. Brezhnev, "the defense of peace is the defense of socialism, it is the defense of the brilliant future of all mankind."

...and state the basic essence of our policy, that is, an inseparable link between the reliable defense of socialist victories and the preservation and strengthening of universal peace and security of peoples.

Analyzing the report "Sixty Years on Guard for the Victories of Great October," D. F. Ustinov said: "A continuous rise in the role of party leadership over the Armed Forces is of a natural nature. In our nation there is no area of military organizational development which would not manifest the mobilizing and directing activities of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade N. S. Brezhnev." The CPSU thoroughly considers the action of this natural pattern, and utilizes the advantages and possibilities of developed socialism for strengthening the defense capability of the nation. In accord with changes in the military-political situation in the world and considering the growing economic potential of the USSR, the party defines the content and basic directions for the development of Soviet military doctrine.

The problems of military science and its link with the practice of military affairs, and a scientific approach to the solving of practical problems comprise one of the central places in the book. In disclosing the content of Soviet military doctrine, D. F. Ustinov emphasizes that in it humane, profoundly just goals of peace-loving Soviet foreign policy are organically combined with an unceasing concern to ensure the security and defense capability of the nation, and for reliably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. In accord with these theses of Soviet military doctrine, the ways of organizing and preparing the Soviet Armed Forces have been defined.

The effectiveness of CPSU leadership over military organizational development, D. F. Ustinov comments, is embodied in the continuously growing defense might of the nation and the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. In accord with the requirements, the party directs the training and indoctrination of the personnel, it improves its moral and political conditioning and party political work in the Army and Navy, and organizes the training of military personnel. The creative application of the conclusions of Soviet military science to the practice of troop organization and training makes it possible to utilize the results of scientific and technical progress for strengthening the strike force and fire power of the Armed Forces, and provides an opportunity to rapidly introduce scientific methods into army and navy practices and to forecast the development prospects of military affairs.

The interpretation of the concept of the combat readiness of the troops is of important significance for solving the problems of military organizational development. "Combat readiness," writes D. F. Ustinov, "is a fusing of the technical equipping of the troops, their military skills, their moral-political, psychological and physical conditioning, organization and the readiness of each Soviet soldier to carry out a feat for the sake of fulfilling his duty to the motherland." It encompasses all aspects of the

of the activities of the Army and Navy, and reflects the level achieved by them in combat and operational training, the teamwork of the units and formations, and the ideological-political indoctrination of the personnel. The maintaining of high combat readiness in the Armed Forces is achieved primarily by the personal responsibility of each serviceman for his unit and the continuous rise in its level.

In examining the questions of a rise in the combat readiness of the troops, the author points out that it depends largely upon the efforts of the personnel to improve field, air and sea skills of the troops. The essential element in raising combat readiness is a profound knowledge of weapons, equipment and military equipment, their expert mastery of them, and the training of them in constant readiness for the most efficient use in any situation. The elaboration and introduction of the methods of employing their combat capabilities and the corresponding tactical training of the personnel are one of the main conditions for improving the training of the troops and naval forces. To a significant degree the state of combat readiness depends upon the level of troop control, the organization of troop services, military discipline and organization of the troops, and upon the further development of military theory.

The level of combat readiness is largely predetermined by the spiritual qualities of the personnel of the Armed Forces, by the strength of their ideological conditioning, by their tenacity, by the political awareness of each soldier, by his profound understanding of the missions, by the ability to endure intense moral-psychological and physical stresses, and under any conditions to maintain the will for victory.

The published works of D. F. Ustinov have developed the principles of the unity of the training and indoctrination of the personnel, the questions of strengthening military discipline, and the further improving of party political work in the Army and Navy. A number of his works emphasize the necessity of training the personnel under difficult conditions, and set the task of decisively overcoming oversimplifications and weaknesses in military training and the creation in each exercise of those conditions which require a maximum straining of the forces of the soldiers and a complete utilization of the combat capabilities of the weapons and equipment.

High military discipline is one of the factors for successfully preparing the troops to conduct combat in modern warfare. This unites the people, it increases their strength ten-fold, and helps to achieve the set aims with the fewest losses and in the shortest time. All the life and activities of the personnel in the Soviet Armed Forces have been permeated by a spirit of flawless discipline and organization. The increased demands upon military discipline are determined by the introduction of modern weapons and military equipment into the troops, by the complicating of military actions and the missions carried out by the Armed Forces, and by the enormous role of the morale factor in the life and activities of the Army and Navy.

The increased demands on military discipline also increase the role of the commanders, the staffs and political bodies in its further strengthening. The basic areas of their activities are: strengthening political indoctrination with all categories of servicemen, increasing the exactingness of commanders and superiors of all levels; providing firm proper order in the troops, the exemplariness of the communists and Komsomol members in military discipline; improving the living conditions of the servicemen and organizing mass cultural work with them.

In the speeches and articles of D. F. Ustinov, a great deal of attention is given to party political work as an important means for the political and military indoctrination of the personnel in the Armed Forces. The aim of party political work is to instill in the awareness of each soldier a clear understanding that he is carrying out the state mission of defending the socialist victories of the Soviet people. Under present-day conditions the demands made upon party political work are increasing. In a future war, if the imperialists start it, Soviet soldiers will encounter new, unforeseen hardships, and even in peacetime they should acquire a great reserve of military, ideological and moral strength. Regardless of the rapid improvement in military equipment, as before the main force in a war remains man, a man ideologically convinced, masterfully operating the weapons entrusted to him, and morally prepared to endure all the hardships for the sake of achieving victory.

In party political work it is important to consider such objective factors as the increased cultural level of the personnel, their spiritual needs, and the developed sense of personal dignity. It is essential to consider the irreconcilability of our struggle against bourgeois ideology. Consideration of all these circumstances makes it possible to conduct party political work effectively, and to achieve its active influence on the state of military preparedness and combat readiness of the units and ships.

In the work a great deal of attention is given to the activities of the party and Komsomol organizations in the Army and Navy. "One of the central problems of party organizational development in the Army and Navy," writes D. F. Ustinov, "is a further rise in the activeness and militancy of the primary party organizations and a strengthening of their influence on all aspects of troop life." In a speech at a practical scientific conference for leading workers of the Army and Navy political bodies in July 1976, the minister of defense spoke of the necessity of the skillful use of the party organizations and army Komsomol in solving the problems confronting the Armed Forces. They must constantly work for the complete and high quality execution of the combat and political training plans, with the means inherent to them to increase the authority of the commanders and superiors, and to have an active influence on the activities of the troop collectives. The organizations and effectiveness of party political work depend largely on the level and style of work of the political bodies and workers who inject a party spirit into the life of the Army and Navy and into the activities of the military administrative personnel, they are

concerned with the strengthening of one-man leadership, they show responsibility for all shortcomings, and in a principled manner pose and solve the urgent questions.

The activities of the political worker have become complicated and diverse. He has always been distinguished, D. F. Ustinov points out, by such qualities as the profoundest ideological conviction, high party loyalty, honesty and exemplariness in everything, and close constant ties with the personnel. And here the decisive role is played by the personal example of the political worker, by his party passion, by his principledness, irreconcilability for deviations from the standards of party life and the principles of communist morality, sensitivity to others, responsiveness, the ability to understand them and provide them with the necessary aid.

The commanders, the political workers and the party organizations must rally the personnel around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, they must instill in the men a total loyalty to the ideas of communism and shape in them the feelings of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

In recent years there has been a significant strengthening in the work done to carry out the cadre policy elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress. The recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the cadres have improved.

There has been active promoting of young promising officers to the basic command, political and engineer-technical positions. Party concern has been shown for their development and indoctrination. In the work with the cadres, great exactingness is combined with sensitivity and trust. The training and indoctrination system is being improved in the higher military schools and by practical work in the troops. The features of modern leaders are being formed in the commanders, the political workers and the engineer and technical personnel.

D. F. Ustinov, in disclosing the essence of a party approach to the cadres in the Armed Forces, has emphasized: "At present the demands placed on a leader generally and a military one in particular have immeasurably risen. A modern leader should excel in high party loyalty, a profound knowledge of his job, discipline, initiative, and a creative approach to carrying out all his duties." The military might of the USSR Armed Forces and their fulfillment of their historic purpose depend decisively upon the correct training, indoctrination and placement of the cadres.

In disclosing the basic problems of the organizational development of the Armed Forces of a state of all the people and the ways of their further development and strengthening, D. F. Ustinov has continuously emphasized the peace-loving policy of the USSR and its interest in maintaining universal peace. He has pointed out that among the great and complicated sum of cardinal problems of world policy and international relations, the CPSU has isolated the question of war and peace as the basic question of modern times.

The book emphasizes that the peacefulness of the USSR and its desire to avoid war do not mean it is weak. The Communist Party has constantly considered the danger of the aggressive policy of the reactionary forces of imperialism with which the policy of the Chinese hegemonists has allied. The CPSU combines the struggle for universal peace and international security with high vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of the aggressive forces. "The unity of a peace-loving foreign policy with a readiness to deal a decisive rebuff to the aggressor is the starting point of CPSU policy in the area of strengthening the defense capability of the nation, the organizational development and separation of the Army and Navy."

The USSR has never armed itself for the sake of armaments, and has never been and will not be an instigator of the arms race. And everything done by the Soviet people in the military area is designed to secure themselves and their friends in the socialist countries against attack by the aggressor and to prevent a war. The USSR has repeatedly stated that it did not want to follow the path of an arms race and competition in the military technical area, since this was an extremely dangerous path. "Not a policy of superiority in weapons," commented D. F. Ustinov, "but rather a policy of reducing them and lessening military confrontation--this is our policy."

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are undertaking active measures to prevent a worldwide nuclear war, and recently to totally exclude war from the life of mankind. The USSR is doing everything necessary in order that the positive changes in the international relations of the last decade become permanent, and the process of the development of a lessening of international tension irreversible.

The Soviet people expressed their great satisfaction with the results of the Vienna meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, with the U.S. President, J. Carter. As a result of the talks, a treaty was signed between the United States and the USSR on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT-II). The essence of this treaty is a quantitative limitation on weapons and a restraining of their qualitative improvement. It is based on the principle of equality and equal security, and considers the interests of both parties.

At the same time a profound investigation of the nature of the modern world as a transitional world from capitalism to socialism, and a sober evaluation of the realities of the international situation and the development trends of military affairs abroad indicate that detente which has pushed back an immediate threat of nuclear conflict has still not become sufficiently strong. The book of D. F. Ustinov states that in the capitalist world there still are forces interested in war, who call for a war and do everything within their power to unleash a war.

The enemies of detente--the state monopolistic associations which extract colossal profits from the arms race--do not want to halt the crank of the

military machine which they turn. They continue to strengthen the aggressive NATO bloc, the main obstacle on the path to a lessening of tensions, they live off the sale of modern weapons to other countries, and further the outbreak of crisis situations in various regions of the world. The book gives data on the expenditures of the NATO countries for military preparations over the last 10 years. These expenditures have reached the astronomical figure of 1.3 trillion dollars. One-half of this amount has been spent in the last 4 years, that is, when the political conditions have already been created in the practice of international life for restricting weapons and curtailing military expenditures. Particularly alarming is the fact that in 1978, a session of the NATO Council approved a long-range weapons program (for 10-15 years), the cost of which will be 80 billion dollars. Understandably, behind these figures stand mountains of stock-piled nuclear missile weapons. The imperialist circles have not concealed that they intend over the next few years to create a new generation of strategic offensive weapons, the MX mobile missiles, the new "Trident" nuclear submarines, cruise missiles, and so forth. Great hopes are also put on neutron weapons. But this is an absurd and futile policy, the USSR defense minister has pointed out, since the economy, science and technology of the USSR are capable of creating any weapon on which the enemies of peace, socialism and progress might wager.

Proceeding from the present-day international situation and the conditions of domestic life in Soviet society, the book of D. F. Ustinov emphasizes new elements in the function of defending the socialist fatherland: the USSR Armed Forces not only defend the motherland, but together with the armies of the other countries of the socialist commonwealth, protect the revolutionary victories of their peoples, and by their might restrain the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist circles. In the article "Six Heroic Decades," D. F. Ustinov writes: "At present the USSR is a member of the commonwealth of socialist states, a participant of the Warsaw Pact, and our Armed Forces are a part of the Unified Armed Forces of this defensive organization. Along with the other fraternal armies, they must provide the security of the states in the socialist commonwealth."

In his articles and speeches to Soviet military and the military of the Warsaw Pact countries, D. F. Ustinov has constantly emphasized that the Soviet Armed Forces are loyal to their international traditions. The lessons of history indicate that under the leadership of the CPSU, during the years of the Great Patriotic War they acquired great experience in military cooperation with the armies of friendly countries. And at present the USSR Armed Forces stand the combat watch for the defense of peace in the world in a single formation with the armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact members. The Soviet military is well aware that the strength of this defensive alliance is to be found in the unity of the states of the socialist commonwealth, and in the combat unity of their armies, and that the strengthening of the military might of the Warsaw Pact armies is one of the important factors for ensuring the collective security of peoples and the maintaining of universal peace.

The military cooperation of the Warsaw Pact armies is founded upon the leadership of the communist and workers parties over the entire process of their strengthening, training and indoctrination, and on the unity of the foreign policy of the socialist commonwealth countries, as well as friendship, economic, political and cultural cooperation among the fraternal peoples, and on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist ideology. This military cooperation is continuously growing stronger and developing. The Soviet Armed Forces selflessly share with their friends and fellow servicemen everything that they possess in the area of military affairs. In speaking at a meeting of the personnel of one of the units of the Sofia Garrison in December 1976, D. F. Ustinov said: "At present, by the joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries, a defense potential has been created and is being maintained which foredooms to defeat any attempt by materialism to deal with socialism by military strength. In the future we should develop our military cooperation in all areas. The fraternal parties of the socialist countries devote constant and unflagging attention to this question."

The book by the prominent party, state and military figure, the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, will make a valuable contribution to studying the very rich historical experience of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and our glorious Armed Forces in the construction of socialism and communism in the USSR and its defense against the forces of aggression. The book generalizes the experience, theory and practice of solving the cardinal problems of strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state.

The CPSU has been continuously guided by the Leninist thesis that a revolution can strengthen its victory only in the instance that it is able to defend itself. This Leninist thought permeates the book of the selected speeches and articles by D. F. Ustinov, and it will be received by the readers with great interest.

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